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1876. 1876.

THE WEEKLY

COMMERCIAL

FOR THE

CAMPAIGN.

Every intelligent Farmer, Mechanic and Working Man, who is accustomed to read and think and act for himself, will desire to secure some reliable medium, in which he can obtain full information regarding the political issues of the Presidential campaign, upon which the country is about to enter. It is the intention to make the

Weekly Commercial

such a medium; and, in order to place it within the reach of all classes, it will be issued during the campaign at the special rates given below. Subscriptions can commence at any time, and continue for six months.

The paper will support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, Hayes and Wheeler, and will use every legitimate means in its power to secure their election, and thus continue the administration of the functions of government in the hands of the Republican party—the party which saved the nation, and is, at this juncture, alone able and willing to have the Constitution and laws fully and faithfully executed, and the personal rights of all equally and impartially maintained, instead of the usurpations of the South.

While the paper will stand firmly by Republican principles, it will fairly represent the doctrines of the Democratic party, so that the reader can form a just estimate of its aims and tendencies. All the leading political issues will be fully discussed, and as the campaign promises to be one of the most exciting—as it is certainly one of the most important—in the history of the government, those wishing to keep fully posted should subscribe promptly.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1876.

Medical and Surgical History of the War.

The second volume of the second part of the medical and surgical history of the war is just published. This is in continuation of that valuable and elaborate treatise authorized by Congress in 1869 to be compiled in three parts, each part to consist of a medical and surgical volume. In 1871 the first part was printed, consisting of a medical volume containing the consolidated returns of the reports of sickness in the army during the war and a surgical volume describing the injuries of the head, neck and chest that were specially reported, together with an appending containing reports of campaigns by medical directors and others. In the second part, the surgical volume now issued, is contained the description of injuries of the trunk and limbs, while the accompanying medical volume soon to appear, will discuss the diseases that were the chief causes of mortality among the troops. In the third part these discussions will be continued, and in the medical volume the subjects of hospital construction and medical supplies will be considered, and in the surgical volume the immediate transportation and care of the wounded after battle. The surgical volume of the second part, just issued, is a quarto of over one thousand pages, profusely illustrated by plates and wood cuts. The work has proved so acceptable to the profession throughout the country that Congress has ordered a second edition to be printed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1876.

Prospective Action on the District Nominations.

The nominations of W. W. Ketcham to be Judge of the District Court of the Western district of Pennsylvania, and of H. H. McCormick to be District Attorney of the same district, will be considered by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-morrow. A conversation with members of the committee indicates that they will be favorably disposed to the nominees, and an executive session will be asked in order to secure their immediate confirmation.

General Sherman on the Indian Troubles.

General Sherman in speaking of the situation in the Indian country states that the attack by the Sioux, under General Crook's command indicates that those Indians are very determined in their warlike operations. He thinks that the offensive movements from Fort Ellis in the north, in the northeast, Fetterman in the south and Ellis in the northwest, will result in the very effective punishment of these proud and warlike savages. He thinks, however, that the troops will be out all summer and will have a trying campaign and suffer many losses. He says that the peace policy ceases to be a virtue towards these Indians, and only a severe and persistent chastisement will bring them to a due sense of submission. The General says that nothing can now be done but to fight them, until they consent to live on their reservations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1876.

Repeal Defeated in Committee.

In reference to the proposition to repeal the resumption clause of the act of 1875, the last vote being a tie, it is ascertained that Mr. Gibson, of the Committee on Banking and Currency, sees fit to the belief of his friends, is opposed to repeal and voted so in the committee to-day. This makes the vote five for repeal and six opposed, so that the last of the financial schemes of the Democrats has doubtless been permanently abandoned.

Legislative and Official Notes.

The passage of Mr. Knott's resolution declaring Sayler elected Speaker *pro tem.* settles all doubt of the status of Mr. Cox.

The new conferees on the Legislative bill give no assurance of an agreement.

It is intimated that the contest over the Erie postmastership will be revived immediately with considerable prospect of an early appointment of Walker.

Judge Ketcham Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of W. W. Ketcham to succeed Wilson McCandless, retired, and ordered that owing to the exigency of the case the nomination be immediately certified to the President under the rules. Confirmations are peculiarly [illegible] during which time motions to reconsider the action of the Senate may be entered. The President received the notification this evening and the commission will be made out to-morrow. Judge Ketcham will be ready to preside at the Erie court.

Hope of an Agreement on the Postal Bill.

Mr. Holman, Chairman of the House Conference Committee on the Postal bill, thinks that the concessions on the part of both House as will be of such a character as to bring about an agreement. The House managers are willing to meet the Senate half way on the subject of transportation, and will prepare a uniform rate on all printed matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1876.

THE NEW SPEAKER PRO TEM.—HOW HIS ELECTION WAS BROUGHT ABOUT—COX LEFT IN THE COLD—ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION OF AMERICAN HUMOR.

It was designed by some of the Democrats to elect Representative Holman, of Indiana, Speaker *pro tem.* in place of Representative Cox, who is now on his way to St. Louis, the resolution reading originally as follows:

Resolved, That Hon. William S. Holman, a Representative from the State of Indiana, be the Speaker *pro tem.* during the presence or absence of the Speaker and of the Speaker *pro tem.* heretofore elected by the House.

It has been ascertained that there was a movement among the Republicans to substitute the name of Hon. N. P. Banks for that of Mr. Holman, and Mr. Conger, of Michigan, had been selected to move the amendment. The principal duty of the Speaker *pro tem.* during the remainder of this session, and especially during the coming week, will be to appoint committees of conference on the appropriation bills. As Mr. Holman's known views on that point were distasteful to the Republicans as well as to many Democrats, it was hoped a sufficient number of Democrats could be secured to enable the Republicans to substitute General Banks for Mr. Holman. For some reason, either because this move had come to the knowledge of Mr. Randall or because Mr. Holman objected to be used merely to keep Cox out, Mr. Cox, besides giving up his place on the Conference Committee already appointed, as soon as prayer by the Chaplain was concluded Mr. Randall moved that the House adjourn, although last night he refused to consent to an adjournment till Monday, and had remained in town for some purpose more important than joining his delegation in the House, as originally intended. Mr. Harris, of Virginia, opposed the adjournment and secured the yeas and nays on the motion, thus defeating it.

As soon as the motion to adjourn was made, Mr. Holman offered the above resolution, with the name of Mr. Sayler in place of his own, which had been erased. The clerk commenced to read the resolution, limiting the election of the new Speaker *pro tem.* to the time of Mr. Cox's return, but when also erased, making the term of the new Speaker *pro tem.* extend to the absence of the Speaker himself. The resolution was adopted unanimously. Mr. Conger saying afterward that Mr. Sayler was so satisfactory to the Republicans that he had no desire to move any amendment. Mr. Sayler was not in the hall, and after a few moments the Clerk entertained and put a motion to adjourn, which was carried. The election of Mr. Sayler for the full term of the absence of Speaker Kerr will be a disappointment to Mr. Cox, who left last night, when the resolution as originally drawn proposed to secure the place for him on his return.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending June 20, 1876, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

A. M. DeWitt, Pittsburgh—Remedy for fever.
A. M. DeWitt, Pittston—Remedy for cold.
G. Gabriel, Pittsburgh—Buggy top.
W. H. Laubach, Philadelphia—Traction wheel.
S. L. Shackhouse, Philadelphia—Soap holder.
F. G. Flinn, Erie—Cutter head.
G. S. Walker, Erie—Washing machine.
G. S. Walker, Erie—Wringer.
S. J. Whiting, Philadelphia—Paving block.
G. E. Evans, Philadelphia—Car bolt bottom.
O. Jones, Philadelphia—Cartridge extractor.
G. Morrison, Philadelphia—Steam boiler.
J. Lang, Erie—Cake cutter.
J. T. Kelly, Pittsburgh—Steam radiator.
O. Salbach, Pittsburgh—Mechanical ledger.
H. Schoonover, Philadelphia—Door latch.
F. C. Prindle, Philadelphia—Dredging apparatus.

OHIO.

W. H. Reiff, Philadelphia—Burglar alarm.
J. Reynolds, Philadelphia—Furnace.
Silvester & Ely, Pittsburgh—Furnace.
E. E. Sweet, Knox—Oil well torpedo.
W. W. Carlisle, Reading—Sash fastener.
W. A. Graham, Carlisle—Camp stool.
Reissue—H. S. Kerr, Philadelphia—Sponge brush.
Design—W. Conn, Philadelphia—Medal, ornamental.
W. H & W. J. Clark, Salem—Soldering machine.
S. Kesick, Alliance—Stereotyping machine.
H. H. Baldwin, Rendville—Rotary pump.
R. Kane, Cincinnati—Charcoal kiln.
T. Margaroyo, Cleveland—Valve.
H. Pratrott, Akron—Chandelier.
W. K. Stevens, Mansfield—Boiler.
J. Gerrard, Circleville—Harvester rake.
C. H. Krippendorf, Cincinnati—Manufacturing shoes.
F. M. Nash, Canal Fulton—Hay press.
J. M. Bill, Sidney—Well top.
Black & Fisher, Toledo—Seal lock.
T. W. Spencer, Circleville—Time lock.
Reissue—W. S. Archer, Dayton—Hay rake.
J. G. Krichbaum, Youngstown—Bucket car.

Truth is mighty, but she won't be likely to prevail at St. Louis.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION.

Rousing Enthusiasm at Cincinnati.

Speech of Secretary Bristow.

HAYES' RECEPTION AT FREMONT.

THE CINCINNATI MEETING.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—Between four and five thousand people were present at the Republican ratification meeting to-night at Exposition Hall. The principal speakers were Secretary Bristow, Stanley Mathews and ex Governor Noyes. Mr. Bristow was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and at the close of the meeting the people crowded around him in such numbers that it was with great difficulty that he succeeded in leaving the hall.

Ex-Governor Noyes presided. Speaking of Governor Hayes he said: "He is in full sympatny with the spirit of reform which seems to have taken possession of the public mind, and under his administration thieves and rascals will not grow rich. He will labor for the pacification and prosperity of the South, for the enforcement of the laws and for the honest payment of the national debt." Governor Noyes was followed by ex Secretary Bristow, who was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the audience rising to their feet and cheering several minutes. Mr. Bristow said the great outpouring of the people to-night testifies to the fact that the Republican Convention did its work wisely. The platform is one upon which every patriotic citizen may squarely stand. It commits the Republican party squarely to the resumption of specie payments. There must be no step backward, but steady progress toward resumption, and a return to the money of the Constitution; every expedient for which, which falls short of absolute resumption, will prove inadequate and deceptive. In speaking of civil service reform, Mr. Bristow said: The convention has given us a simple and easy method of reforming our civil service, which is neither more nor less than the practical application of the rule which works so well in private life, that every man should mind his own business and leave others to do likewise. Members of Congress, whom the Constitution charges with legislative duties, should not dictate appointments to offices as awards to political success. The platform pledges the party to a speedy, thorough, and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who have betrayed official trusts. The convention did not stop to consider, as some would have us do, whether such prosecutions would be hurtful to the party. It has given public notice that plunderers of public revenue and corrupt officials must meet as they deserve the rigors of our criminal statutes. Mr. Bristow then discussed the Indian question in a nonsectarian sentiment as expressed in the platform, and said the State must not be brought into subjection to the church, nor shall any branch of the church be put under the care of the State to the exclusion of other sects. In speaking of the ticket he said: "No names better calculated to insure success could have been placed upon it. No language I can use is too strong to express my confidence in the patriotism, purity and trustworthiness of the men."

Letters and telegrams were read by the Chairman from Senator Morton, General Harlan, Senator Sherman, George William Curtis and others, all indorsing the nominations and regretting their inability to be present.

GOVERNOR HAYES AT FREMONT.

FREMONT, June 24.—The reception given to Governor Hayes this evening was a brilliant affair, and entirely unexpected. The arrival of the train at the depot found at least five thousand people waiting for the next President. Eight o'clock brought together in the public square a band variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand people. The citizens and visitors are enthusiastic over the success of the affair. People from all parts of this section are present in attendance. The Governor's speech was listened to with much interest. He referred to his first visit to Fremont, then Lower Sandusky, a little more than a boyish impressions of its then citizens, many of whom were not now present. He referred in feeling terms to the old soldiers under whom he had served him, and whatever the result might be in November, he felt proud that he had [illegible] coming together, and he requested that the people should forget their strong partisan feelings. He further recommended that if the St. Louis nominations should be seconded by the people that all ought to give it their earnest and powerful support. Mrs. Hayes came in for her share of the attention of the crowd. She was called to the front, and bowed and smiled in response to the deafening cheers of the crowd. The line of march was brilliantly illuminated, and no house was without its light in the window for Hayes.

MOBILE, June 24.—A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held here to-night, to ratify the nominations of Hayes and Wheeler, all the Republicans participating.

THE REDSKINS.

General Crook Has a Small Fight With Them.

The Troops Camp on the Battlefield.

The Savages Numerous, Well Armed and Confident.

OMAHA, June 23.—The following has just been received at the department headquarters from Captain Nickerson, and to General Crook, dated "Camp, South Fork Tongue river, June 19, *via* Fetterman, 23d. We had a sharp fight on Rosebud creek, on the morning of the 17th inst., lasting several hours. Our loss were nine men killed and twenty-one wounded. Captain Henry, of the Third Cavalry, is the only officer hurt; he is severely wounded in the face. We won the fight and camped on the field. The Indians made a fierce attack and had a force they no doubt believed sufficient to whip this command."

CHEYENNE, WYOMING, June 23.—As intimated in the last dispatch, Crook's command left camp on the morning of the 16th inst., with four days' rations, struck across to Rosebud, a branch of the Yellowstone, in Montana, following down this creek. The next morning, about five miles down, the Snake and Crow scouts brought word from the front that the Sioux were in force in the hills, and by the time the head of the command was in position and an extensive fire inaugurated along the bluffs to the north of the creek. The enemy, who had began the attack, and knowing thereby their confidence in their ability to whip the command, retiring as the soldiers and allies advanced. The Sioux were all mounted and well armed and swarmed in numbers, and at times were prodigal in the use of ammunition. The fight lasted four hours, when the enemy retired out of sight at every point.

The casualties are as follows:

Third Cavalry—Company F, Sergeant Marshall, and private Noble, killed; privates Broderson and Feathersby, wounded; Company D, privates Allen and Flynn, killed; sergeant Enoch, Corporal Cartz, privates Smith, Stewart, O'Brien, Lousey and Blackey, wounded; Company L, Sergeant Newkirken and privates Bennett, Potts, Connors and Mitchell, killed; Sergeants Brock, Edwards, Snow and Cramer, wounded.

Second Cavalry—Captain Henry, Company D; Sergeant O'Donnell, wounded; Company B, Private Stevens, killed.

The wounded are all likely to recover. One Snake scout was killed and three wounded and four Crows were wounded. The dead bodies of thirteen Sioux were found on the field, and it is certain a number more were killed, with the usual proportion wounded. Several Sioux ponies were killed, and General Crook's horse was shot under him. The fight occurred fifty miles from the wagon and packed trains and owing to the want of rations and that the wounded might be cared for, it was necessary to return thither. The officers and soldiers all displayed marked gallantry, the nature of the ground making the infantry advantageous.

General Crook has ordered five companies to join him at once, the cavalry meantime continuing operations on the plains and in the hills.

OMAHA, June 22.—Crook has ordered five additional companies of Infantry and one of Cavalry to report to his headquarters in the field at once.

CHICAGO, June 23.—A dispatch was received by General Sheridan to-day, from General Crook, dated Camp on South of Tongue river, Wyoming, June 19th, officially confirming the press dispatch concerning the fight with the Indians. General Crook reports nine white men killed and fifteen wounded in the Third Cavalry, two wounded in the Second Cavalry, three wounded in the Fourth Infantry, and Captain Henry, of the Third Cavalry, severely wounded in the face. The loss of the Indians cannot be estimated, but thirteen dead bodies were left on the field and many been removed.

A new translation of the Bible into Chinese has just been made. A great many of our American Bibles might just as well be printed in Chinese.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1876.

SENATE.

During the morning hour several bills of minor importance were passed and the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill resumed.

Mr. SARGENT said the bill reported by the committee increased the House bill $3,658,000, a decrease compared with the Appropriation bill of the present fiscal year of $852,015. In nearly every item in the bill as it came before the Senate now there was a reduction, and the committee had in a majority of cases assented to the reductions made by the House of Representatives, but in some cases they found it necessary to increase the amount allowed by the House. The bill as it came from the House did not propose to reduce the number of officers of the navy or their pay, but it appropriated inadequately for their compensation. For several years past the appropriations for this purpose had been inadequate, but the deficiency had been made up from appropriations for the pay of the navy for previous years, as balances for that service did not have to be covered into the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year. The roll of officers and seamen called for an appropriation of $7,600,000, and it must be made. He then referred to the increase in the appropriation for the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and said if we would have a navy it must be kept in repair.

Mr. THURMAN said it was a truism on all hands that the expenses of the Government must be reduced, additional taxes levied on the people, or we must do what no Government in the world should do, and that was borrow money to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government. There was a falling off in the revenue this year of nine or ten million dollars, and for the next fiscal year it was estimated that the deficiency would be sixteen million dollars. He supposed not a single Senator would be willing to borrow money to pay the expenses of the Government, and that proposition must be abandoned; therefore, Congress must either decrease the expenses or levy additional taxes. Every one knew that the burden of taxation was a patent cause of depression of business all over the land. Retrenchment was not practicable to levy additional taxes, and expenses must be reduced. He would not vote to abolish West Point, but he thought the number of appointments to that institution should be reduced. The Committee on Appropriations proposed to strike out of the House bill the clause providing that $200,000 of the amount appropriated for the Bureau of Construction and Repair should be used in the employment of labor to put five oak timber in different yards in wet docks. Agreed to.

The Committee on Appropriations reported in favor of increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Steam Engineering from $885,000 to $1,500,000.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so as to make the amount $1,000,000. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the appropriation for the Bureau of Yards and Docks was increased from $440,000, the amount allowed by the House, to $500,000.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee concurred in. It was then read three times and passed.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the bill to amend the enforcement act.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at eleven o'clock, and immediately went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment offered last night by Mr. Vance, of Ohio, to have the public printing done under contract by the lowest bidder.

The item having been reached in the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to reserve of the revenues of the District of Columbia a sum sufficient to meet the interest on 3-65 bonds accruing within the next fiscal year, and apply the same to that purpose, Mr. RANDALL moved to add a provision that in case there should not be a sufficient amount of revenue belonging to the District at such times as the interest shall be due, the Secretary of the Treasury shall advance the amount necessary, and shall reimburse it to the Treasury out of the District's revenues afterwards received.

Pending action the Committee rose, the session of yesterday closed, and that of to-day formally opened.

The Civil Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Randall's amendment in relation to the 3-65 bonds of the District of Columbia, was adopted.

The next section was one appropriating $2,593,000 for defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court and United States District and Circuit Courts, for expenses of suits in which the United States is concerned, and for expenses incurred in the enforcement act relative to the right of citizens to vote, providing that the maximum compensation from per diem not exceed $5,000 a year, and that hereafter no charge of mileage shall be allowed to any marshal, but they shall receive only their per diem allowance. The aggregate expenditures shall not exceed five dollars a day. It also repeals all laws in relation to registration of voters.

Mr. ANDLER moved to strike out of the section whatever relates to the enforcement act.

After debate the Committee rose in order to close the debate, and Mr. RANDALL having moved to close it in a half a minute, Mr. HOAR demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. RANDALL inquired ironically whether the Republican members of the House was not anxious to have all the appropriation bills passed, to which Mr. HOAR replied that they were, but they did not want to have all discussion shut off on a proposition to withdraw safeguards from the purity of election.

The question to close the debate in half a minute was carried—yeas 121, nays 75, a party vote.

The House then again went into committee of the Whole on the amendment offered by Mr. Candler was rejected.

Mr. FOSTER moved to strike out of the item the proviso repealing the law in relation to supervision of votes and appointment of supervisors of election and deputy and special deputy marshals. Rejected, with the understanding that the motion may be made in the Senate in order to have a vote by yeas and nays.

The question of the enforcement act came up again, on a motion of Mr. CANDLER to strike out the item of $25,000 for the election and prosecution of crimes against the United States.

The discussion was carried on for some time. Finally the committee rose in order to close the debate, and Mr. RANDALL having moved to close the debate immediately, the yeas and nays were demanded on the Republican side of the House, which wished to have five minutes allowed to Mr. Hoskins, of New York.

In an attempt to compromise time, Mr. HOLMAN desired to make a proposition for a compromise, but was called to order by Mr. RANDALL, and the vote by yeas and nays ordered. The debate was then closed, and Mr. Candler's amendment was adopted.

Mr. MORTON said he would be very glad to agree with the committee in regard to [illegible] precisely the same terms and conditions as [illegible] but they were to be exempt from the same conditions precedent to voting as required of others. He doubted the right of Congress to say that colored men could vote, though they were not registered. Congress had a right to punish registering officers for refusing to register them on account of color, but he doubted the right to require that every voter should be registered. In his opinion, it was not competent for Congress to override the State laws in regard to registration.

Mr. EDMUNDS agreed that registration was for the purpose of securing the right to every man qualified to put in his ballot. The thing to be done was to secure the colored man equal rights, and if registering officers excluded him from doing what the State law required on account of his color, they kept him from voting, and a remedy must be provided for him.

Mr. MORTON said he was anxious to have the law passed in such a manner that it should not be subject to future doubts. He argued that so far as all the conditions of voting were concerned, they were left to the States, but all State laws must apply to the black man and the white man alike.

Mr. THURMAN spoke in opposition to the third section of the bill, and said it was a plain, bold attempt to abrogate certain laws of the States. If Congress had a right to alter or amend a State election law, they had a right to repeal any such law in any State, upon the pretext that it interfered with the right of colored men to vote. He denied that it was appropriate legislation to enforce the Fifteenth amendment by changing election laws in States. The bill was made to apply to every election, from that for President down to the most trifling election in the humblest hamlet in the land. By it Congress proposed to change perfectly constitutional laws passed by the national power by the people of a State. The passage of this bill would be simply saying to the States that they had no rights which Congress was bound to respect.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked if it was not like the State laws in many States.

Mr. THURMAN supposed it was. The right to pass these laws belongs to the State, and not to Congress. He moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

The amendment offered by Mr. Merrimon was rejected—yeas 16, nays 21, Mr. Booth voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY moved an amendment to the third section of the bill, which provide that the section shall not apply in any State where, by the laws of such State, no person of any race or color shall be allowed to vote without having previously actually registered. Rejected.

The section as reported by the committee was then agreed to.

The fourth section of the bill, which provides that if any person by force, bribery, threats or intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, prevent or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required by law to be done to qualify him to vote, or to vote at such polls or elsewhere. Any one who endeavored to prevent a citizen from voting should be punished.

Mr. WYNKOOP asked how could a mere private citizen, holding no office or authority, deny to another his right to vote? The fourth and fifth sections of the bill provided for the punishment of persons interfering with the rights of persons to vote, and the second section should have nothing to do with private individuals.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the complete trap for individuals could not be laid than this. Any private citizen who neglected to assist a negro man in voting could be punished under this bill by fine and imprisonment. Could it be possible that such a proposition should go forth from the Senate of the United States? Must a citizen be fined because he will not help vend his arm to a colored citizen and lead him to the ballot-box? This bill made every man a conductor of colored voters.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the law already on the statute books had fallen through the meshes of the Supreme Court on account of the want of a word, and the Committee on Judiciary, so far as they had any responsibility about it, did not intend that this supplementary act should meet the fate of its predecessor.

After further debate the amendment of Mr. Thurman to strike out the words "person or" was rejected, yeas 14, nays 24, a strict party vote.

Mr. MORTON moved to amend the second section by striking out the word "Fail," and insert in lieu thereof the word "refuse," so as to provide that any person who shall refuse to allow and furnish to any citizen a fair, full, impartial and equal opportunity to vote shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and that conviction be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that the amendment was only calculated, he would not say designed, to emasculate the force of the bill. The amendment was rejected, yeas 22, nays 26.

Mr. NORWOOD moved to amend the second section by striking out the words "and furnish," so as to provide that any person who shall refuse to allow to any citizen a full, fair, impartial and equal opportunity, &c. Rejected, yeas 15, nays 26.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY moved to amend the section by striking out the words "person or" in the first line, and insert at the end of the third line the words "pretending to be such officer, or assuming to exercise such authority," so as to read "that if any officer of the United States or officer of any State, or any person exercising power or authority under the United States or any State, or pretending to be such officer, or assuming to exercise such authority, shall deny or abridge to any citizen of the United States the right to vote," &c.

The presiding officer [Mitchell] ruled the amendment out of order, the first part of it having already been voted upon by the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN argued that the Senate had a right to move to strike out certain words and insert others in another part of the section. He appealed from the decision of the Chair. After some discussion Mr. Thurman withdrew the appeal, and Mr. CHRISTIANCY modified his amendment so as to come within the ruling of the Chair, and it was rejected, yeas 16, nays 26.

The second section of the bill as reported by the committee was then agreed to.

The committee reported a third section of the bill, as follows. That whenever by or under authority of the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory or the laws of the United States any act shall be required to be done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission of any person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, of acting thereon, proceeding from race, color or previous condition of servitude of such citizen, be deemed and be held as a performance in law of such act, and of due performance by such person or officer of his duty in the premises, and the persons offering and failing as aforesaid and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act, and as if such person or officer had done his duty in the premises, and any Judge, Inspector, or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the lawful vote of any citizen who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of such citizen so having offered and failed to perform as aforesaid, upon presentation by him of his affidavit stating that he had a right to qualify as a vote, and such offer at the time and place therein, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such officer or person from performing such act by reason of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved, to be recovered by action in the case with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500, or imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Mr. WHYTE said he would say, with great respect to the intelligence of the Chairman of the Committee of the Judiciary Committee, that the ingenuity of man could not devise a scheme for the perpetration of frauds more perfectly than this section did. Such a proposition was this unwise and impolitic. Here was a provision of law intended to set at naught and nullify the registration acts of every State in the Union. What was it possible that such legislation as this could go forth from a Senate full of intelligent lawyers, to be [illegible] again by the astute judges of the Supreme Court? He appealed to Senators not to be guided by party feeling, but to legislate justly for the protection of all citizens.

The question being on agreeing to the section as reported by the Committee, Mr. MERRIMON submitted an amendment providing that if any person so offering such affidavit shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and conviction thereof before any district or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction shall be punished as in other cases of perjury.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the statutes of the United States already defined the crime of perjury, and also provided for its punishment. The Committee on Judiciary did not think it necessary to reenact the statutes in regard to perjury in this bill. He [Edmunds] presumed that the bill conformed with the registration laws of States. It was calculated to perfect them, and give every citizen the right to vote, and provided that no person was offered to do what the registration laws required and was prevented from doing so, he should have the right to vote the same as if he had been registered.

Mr. MORTON said he would be very glad to agree with the committee in regard to [illegible] precisely the same terms and conditions as [illegible] but they were to be exempt from the same conditions precedent to voting as required of others. He doubted the right of Congress to say that colored men could vote, though they were not registered. Congress had a right to punish registering officers for refusing to register them on account of color, but he doubted the right to require that every voter should be registered. In his opinion, it was not competent for Congress to override the State laws in regard to registration.

Mr. EDMUNDS agreed that registration was for the purpose of securing the right to every man qualified to put in his ballot. The thing to be done was to secure the colored man equal rights, and if registering officers excluded him from doing what the State law required on account of his color, they kept him from voting, and a remedy must be provided for him.

Mr. MORTON said he was anxious to have the law passed in such a manner that it should not be subject to future doubts. He argued that so far as all the conditions of voting were concerned, they were left to the States, but all State laws must apply to the black man and the white man alike.

Mr. THURMAN spoke in opposition to the third section of the bill, and said it was a plain, bold attempt to abrogate certain laws of the States. If Congress had a right to alter or amend a State election law, they had a right to repeal any such law in any State, upon the pretext that it interfered with the right of colored men to vote. He denied that it was appropriate legislation to enforce the Fifteenth amendment by changing election laws in States. The bill was made to apply to every election, from that for President down to the most trifling election in the humblest hamlet in the land. By it Congress proposed to change perfectly constitutional laws passed by the national power by the people of a State. The passage of this bill would be simply saying to the States that they had no rights which Congress was bound to respect.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked if it was not like the State laws in many States.

Mr. THURMAN supposed it was. The right to pass these laws belongs to the State, and not to Congress. He moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

The amendment offered by Mr. Merrimon was rejected—yeas 16, nays 21, Mr. Booth voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY moved an amendment to the third section of the bill, which provide that the section shall not apply in any State where, by the laws of such State, no person of any race or color shall be allowed to vote without having previously actually registered. Rejected.

The section as reported by the committee was then agreed to.

The fourth section of the bill, which provides that if any person by force, bribery, threats or intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, prevent or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required by law to be done to qualify him to vote, or to vote at such polls or elsewhere. Any one who endeavored to prevent a citizen from voting should be punished.

Mr. WYNKOOP asked how could a mere private citizen, holding no office or authority, deny to another his right to vote? The fourth and fifth sections of the bill provided for the punishment of persons interfering with the rights of persons to vote, and the second section should have nothing to do with private individuals.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the complete trap for individuals could not be laid than this. Any private citizen who neglected to assist a negro man in voting could be punished under this bill by fine and imprisonment. Could it be possible that such a proposition should go forth from the Senate of the United States? Must a citizen be fined because he will not help vend his arm to a colored citizen and lead him to the ballot-box? This bill made every man a conductor of colored voters.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the law already on the statute books had fallen through the meshes of the Supreme Court on account of the want of a word, and the Committee on Judiciary, so far as they had any responsibility about it, did not intend that this supplementary act should meet the fate of its predecessor.

After further debate the amendment of Mr. Thurman to strike out the words "person or" was rejected, yeas 14, nays 24, a strict party vote.

Mr. MORTON moved to amend the second section by striking out the word "Fail," and insert in lieu thereof the word "refuse," so as to provide that any person who shall refuse to allow and furnish to any citizen a fair, full, impartial and equal opportunity to vote shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and that conviction be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that the amendment was only calculated, he would not say designed, to emasculate the force of the bill. The amendment was rejected, yeas 22, nays 26.

Mr. NORWOOD moved to amend the second section by striking out the words "and furnish," so as to provide that any person who shall refuse to allow to any citizen a full, fair, impartial and equal opportunity, &c. Rejected, yeas 15, nays 26.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY moved to amend the section by striking out the words "person or" in the first line, and insert at the end of the third line the words "pretending to be such officer, or assuming to exercise such authority," so as to read "that if any officer of the United States or officer of any State, or any person exercising power or authority under the United States or any State, or pretending to be such officer, or assuming to exercise such authority, shall deny or abridge to any citizen of the United States the right to vote," &c.

The presiding officer [Mitchell] ruled the amendment out of order, the first part of it having already been voted upon by the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN argued that the Senate had a right to move to strike out certain words and insert others in another part of the section. He appealed from the decision of the Chair. After some discussion Mr. Thurman withdrew the appeal, and Mr. CHRISTIANCY modified his amendment so as to come within the ruling of the Chair, and it was rejected, yeas 16, nays 26.

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Selected for Slaughter

Samuel J. Tilden Nominated on the Second Ballot.

A Hard Money Man on a Soft Money Platform.

Declaration of Principles

The Usual Talk About Corruption, Extravagance, &c.

ANTI-CHINESE PLANK ADOPTED

Fierce Fight on the Financial Plank.

The Soft Money Men Dissatisfied.

Scenes of Strife and Confusion.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION — MR. SCHELL'S SPEECH.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—The convention assembled in the large and beautiful hall of the St Louis Chamber of Commerce, which was decorated with garlands of leaves, State coats of arms, &c. The weather was very warm and sultry, betokening a storm. The delegates were promptly in their places, but it was eighteen minutes past twelve o'clock before the convention was called to order by Hon. Augustus Schell, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. A military band, perched in the rear of the Chairman's desk, kept the assembly interested by rendering lively airs.

Mr. Schell, in calling the convention to order, submitted brief remarks upon the purposes of this convention to nominate candidates, whose election shall change the Government and overthrow corruption. Administration reforms are demanded by the people. [Applause.] The corruption now existing in the Government must be buried. This duty must be confided to the hands, not of those who now hold the Government, but of the Democratic party. The people are in earnest, can't be reformed by itself. The people are intelligent and sagacious. They understand their rights and will not again subordinate their interests to the Republican party. He referred to the Democratic party as the hard money party, and thus began by begging, and said it was a trick to try to saddle on it the existing policy, inconsistent with the hard money principle. All the acts authorizing paper money as legal tender, and the opinion of the Supreme Court declaring them valid, were done during the Republican administration. Mr. Schell then referred briefly to their results, the enormous issue and contraction and an increased currency; but the one remedy at this time is the repeal of the contraction act. Do that and give the Democratic party the reins of Government and their policy of one money and sound finance will be brought about speedily. [Applause.]

The centennial of our national independence we have met to adopt means to restore the country to prosperity. For we hope that after twenty years of Republicanism that the Democratic party may resume its supremacy in the Government. The selection of the proper men the convention will insure good nominations, and he exhorted to wisdom in making the platform.

Mr. Schell concluded as follows: I have now the honor, in the name of the National Committee, to propose for your Temporary Chairman, Mr. Henry M. Watterson, of Kentucky. [Cheers].

SPEECH OF MR. WATTERSON.

Mr. Watterson was unanimously elected Temporary Chairman, and Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, and Senator Vance, of North Carolina, were appointed a committee to conduct him to the chair. Mr. Watterson assumed the chair and was received with cheers. Upon the subsidence of the applause, Mr. Watterson addressed the convention at some length, arraigning the Republican party for the depressing influence of the hard times, but saying that the Republicans are not alone responsible. He closed as follows:

"I shall not understand on occasion of this kind and in a presence so imposing, to enforce the familiar lesson of mutual forbearance. Nobody doubts our mode of action. We take battle among ourselves. Entreating you to direct your energies to the common enemy, I ask to indulge only on my own behalf. You have called me to a place not merely of distinction but of difficulty, for which many others possess the best training of a better man than I am. In taking it, I trust to your confidence and good nature, and I shall be incapable of an unmanly or unfair act. The work before us should be to restore labor and industry to their just reward by the abolition of the present system of contraction, leaving our merchants, manufacturers and people free to prosecute their lawful enterprises without fear of change in the rules governing them; by so adjusting the taxes and a living chance for the South as well as the North, for both the East and the West. If anything could add to the distinguished fame of Jackson and Silas Wright, of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, whose political descendants meet together on common ground, it is to arrest the Government of their fathers from the clutch of rings and rascals of the federal, State and municipal, and with them to extirpate these wherever they are found, and restore the Republic to the Republican form."

At the conclusion of Mr. Watterson's remarks, which were received with great applause, Bishop Mauvin offered a lengthy prayer, the assemblage rising.

ORGANIZING THE CONVENTION.

The Chairman—The first business in order is the announcement by the Democratic National Committee of its nominations as Temporary Secretary of the convention, Mr. Fredrick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, and as Assistant Secretaries Mr T. O. Walker, of Iowa, and Mr. H. B. Donihon, of Ohio. Before the secretaries proceed to the business the Chair would state as a matter of convenience to the reporters and the convention, that the gentlemen who are nominated as Assistant Secretaries will call their names and State. The convention is now ready for the business which it desires to know its pleasure. The Chair further announced that Mr. Dan Adee, of Missouri, had been selected as Reading Clerk.

Mr. Abbott, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the Democratic National Democratic Convention govern this body until otherwise ordered.

Mr. Litchfield, of New York, inquired if this included the two-third rule. [Voices, "Yes."]

If so, all right. [Applause.]

The Chair announced that it did, and after some discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, offered a resolution for the call of States for the announcement of Committees on Permanent Organization and on Credentials. The motion was agreed to and the call proceeded with. Before the Secretary had proceeded far some interruptions took place, when Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote by which the roll was being called for committees, in order to see if the convention an opportunity to understand clearly the state of business. He urged that the States should name their Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization and that then the business was done. He hoped there would be no innovation on past precedents.

Mr. Wallace said: I now read in answer to the gentleman from Iowa, the rule of 1868 as adopted in the convention of 1868. It is in these words: That there shall be one member from each State appointed, each committee to consist of one delegate from each State, to be selected by the respective delegations from the States named, the committee to act as a Committee on Organization and the other as a Committee on Credentials. I therefore submit that it is in order to call the States for the report of a committeeman on credentials and a committeeman on organization. It belongs to the States to have them.

After some further debate the motion to reconsider was lost, and the roll was proceeded with the call of States.

Mr. Cornell, of Tennessee, moved that when the convention adjourned it be till five o'clock to-night, and that the committees just named shall then report.

Mr. Smith, of Illinois, moved that a committee of one from each State be appointed to draft resolutions, and that all resolutions relating to the platform be referred to said committee without debate. Adopted.

Mr. Weed, of New York, moved that the chairman of each delegation send to the Chair the name of its member of the Resolutions Committee. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION PRESENTED BY MISS PHOEBE COZZENS.

Mr. Weed, of New York, moved that the convention adjourn to five o'clock.

The Chairman—Will the gentleman from New York will be good enough to withdraw his motion until the Chair makes an announcement?

Mr. Weed—I will, sir.

The Chair—The Chair desires to state that he is requested by delegates from the Woman's Rights National Convention to state that representatives of that organization are here and desire about ten minutes to make a statement to the convention. [Cries of 'hear them' hear them!"] Without objection they will be heard. The Chair will appoint Mr. Weed, of New York, and Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, a committee to escort the ladies to the platform. [Applause and laughter.]

Several voices—Mr. President.

The Chair—Gentlemen will take their seats. The Chair has stated that a lady has the floor. [Laughter.] The Chair begs pardon. The Chair is informed that the lady was not present. The Chairman said: General Fitzhugh Lee, out of kindness to him is here. The Chairman—The Chair—He is not here. The Chairman—The Chair is informed that Mr. Morton Marble, of New York, to take the place of Governor Dorsheimer. [Applause.]

General McClernand was then escorted to the platform amid loud applause, and addressed the convention. He first called the convention for the honor conferred upon him, and counselled the people to organize to preserve their heritage of liberty, by their sagacity in their deliberations, thus earning a better renown than that of the patriots of the Roman—*Conditores imperiorum*: for greater than the founders of empires are the preservers of republics. He arraigned the Republican administration for administrative corruption and municipal administration. He charged the Republican party with having got possession on such pretension of specie payments, civil service reform and protection of American industries and interests. He concluded as follows: "Is this, then, the final outcome of a contest for constitutional principles and for refurbishing the old Democratic creed? Are the wanderers far from the right paths. We must return to its constitutional principles, to free expenditures and the administrative purity of the times of Jefferson, Jackson and Polk, first, the most imperious necessity of our day and nation. This is the appeal we have to make to our fellow-citizens of every honorable political affiliation. This is the one supreme commanding issue to which all others are inferior, all others trivial. Reform, reform, reform. If you shall recognize this imperious necessity, if you shall rise to the height of the occasion the successful achievement of this arduous work of national regeneration, if you shall select candidates and adopt a platform less than high purpose and faithful to your pledge, victory in the October and victory in the November contest are already yours. Nominate for the Vice issue of reform in the candidates and platform, and the spirit of Jackson, Douglas, Seymour and Lincoln, the States that to-day honor Hendricks and Thurman, Hancock and Parker, will rise from their graves, and with all their vast populations, like the woods and the hills of Macedon, come to your standard whereon is wrought the motto of victory."

Mr. Voorhees concluded as follows: "Do not in this hour issue us in the Northwest, wounded and helpless, to be scalped and tomahawked on the field of battle. We have no personal ambition to gratify; we have no personal enmities to subserve. If there is one man who can get more votes than another, vote for my brother. I am willing to work for that other man. The times are too serious, the issues too mighty for a personal thought to intervene. Three times in the last twelve years we in the Northwest have charged the enemy's lines under the lead of the gallant Democracy of New York. If it has to be so again we will dress in parade, and even if it is a forlorn hope, we will fight it like men. [Loud cheers.] For this great work that is before us, let us look narrowly to our motives; let us look narrowly to our duties, and when the sun goes down upon the finished work of this convention, I pray Almighty God that it may be so said of us, that in November your country will stand redeemed, disenthralled and regenerated, all the rights of a free people restored, all the rights that has crushed and oppressed us sinking. That is my prayer, my hope, my belief, gentlemen of the convention. Thanking you with a grateful heart over and over again, I will not detain you any longer. Peace only go on!" It would be unseemly and improper for me to hold this body of men any longer together, and thanking you with a heartfelt gratitude for this demonstration I take my leave." [Loud and continued applause.]

SUNSET COX'S SPEECH.

Loud calls were made for Sunset Cox, and in response that gentleman climbed to the rostrum, where his appearance was greeted with an enthusiastic cheer. Mr. Cox said: We meet in a campaign in an attack of the Republican financial policy, criticising the action of the Senate on the appropriation bills, the Administration and the policy of resumption in 1879. He announces himself in favor of hard money, but opposed to the Resumption act, and said that he was in favor of its repeal because he believed resumption in 1879 impossible. Concerning the candidate of the Democratic party he said: Before we proceed to nominate candidates we are entering on a campaign in which we ought to honor the centennial year. It is not on these mere fiscal or temporary questions that we are to win this contest; altogether we have fundamental principles of government as old as the revolution, which have marked parties from the beginning. The ideas of home rule, self-government, express and granted powers, stand by them, aye, and stand by purification and purification. Applause.] Now who shall be your standard bearers? [Loud cries of "Tilden" and "Hendricks" and great applause.] Now, as a citizen of citizens when I asked that question of you I intended to answer it myself. [Great Laughter.] I know the distinguished ability and long New York as a reformer in his State and know him well. [Loud applause.] I know the objections that are made and well made and well taken by my friend from Indiana, Mr. Voorhees. [Loud applause.] And to the fact that New York has had this great honor conferred upon her—but I will not remark upon that. [Cries of "Hancock."] I know the gallant General Hancock, who has always been true to the great Democratic doctrine of placing the civil above the military power. [Loud applause.] I have known long and served in the national councils with Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. [Loud applause.] No man could bear our banner with a whiter or purer record. [Great applause continued for several seconds followed by a single shout.] I was about to say before chanicleer gave forth that clarion sound [laughter]—I was about to say that I knew that great unknown [laughter], but I do not intend to tell you who he is at this time. [Renewed laughter.] Wait and a few days we will let you know. But one thing I will tell you, whoever he may be, wherever he may come from, East or West, he must be said of him and said of him in reference to the Democratic party as the Psalmist of Israel "Who shall stand in the holy place," who shall stand as our great Chief Executive in the great contest, who shall be the one of "Tilden," "Hancock," "Hendricks," &c., followed by a solo of "Uncle Sam." [Laughter.] I will not just make a speech I will yield to him. I was about to say to the Democracy of the country, this year demand above all other things a response to that question of the great pulsating from the heart of the people, from the priest who would stand between the sins of the people and their God, would represent the principle of true greatness, from the head of the great Democratic party, who shall stand to offer the sacrifice? [Cries of "Tilden" and "Hancock."] Well, my fellow-citizens, I will give you the answer in the language of Scripture. [Laughter and a voice, "My language is English, for it is Tilden."] The answer of the psalmist is this, and it is my man for the Democracy, that has a pure heart and clean hands." [Cries of "Tilden" "Hancock" &c.] Now my word came and I am done. I do not have such a man and such men are not scarce in the Democratic party, whatever there may be in the Republican party, we have the man to fill such qualifications, we should name him this convention. [Cries of "Tilden," "Hancock," "Hendricks," &c.] I want to tell you one thing, and I shall not detain you further for one moment. [Cries, "It is not for this meeting altogether to name a man, whatever you may think." "It is not for me to name a man, for I am a minority, I am told, in my delegation. It is for the good and the true of the land, the motherly gumption of the convention to be in no haste to name him, for we have, with Mr. Hayes and Wheeler. [A voice, "That's what's the matter."] Yes, sir, that's the matter of your passions, nor of your sectional hates or asperities; no party cries, no sectional shibboleth, but for the whole country and then when the Fourth of July shall dawn in a few days we can see the old temple of liberty, the old Union column and done, all redound with the good old Democratic principles of equality and applause.] The meeting then dispersed.

EFFECT OF THE ANTI-TILDEN DEMONSTRATION.

The speeches of Messrs. Voorhees and Cox were the impromptu effort of the demonstration made by the anti-Tilden men to impress the convention. It was shrewdly planned and, so far as the speech of Voorhees was concerned, was successful. The reception of the latter was orator was enthusiastic and highly flattering. The applause of the lookers-on, as well as friendly delegates, was so hearty as to impress a stranger with the idea that Hibalisation to the vain efforts of the democratic party heretofore to elect New York candidates, followed the policy for the first time recognition of the West, was so adroitly laid as to cause many delegates to lose sight of the object of Tilden. The touching reference to his devotion to the South in the past, caused a sensation among the delegates from that section.

The effect of Voorhees' vehement oratory was so marked that the anti-Tilden men thought wise to venture further; there was found such a one in the person of Cox. The latter was escorted to the stage and in a few minutes he succeeded in having the whole convention and built up, the Tilden men having recovered sufficiently to enable them to put in questions to the advantage of Tilden. But upon the whole, there was an impression made in favor of the latter candidate.

MR. WATTERSON'S SUCCESS.

The success of Mr. Henry Watterson; the Temporary Chairman, as a presiding officer in such momentous affairs, was the subject of a generally expressed wish for him to be continued as Permanent Chairman. The Pennsylvania delegation were among those particularly conspicuous in this movement. Mr. Watterson, upon being advised, declined the honor, and General McClernand was chosen.

PAYNE, OF CLEVELAND, FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Some of the Ohio delegation are calculating on the nomination of Henry B. Payne for Vice President. Mr. Darwin Perry is prominently mentioned for the first. This promise has been made by the New York delegation.

MORNING SESSION—FIRST KNOCK DOWN FOR TILDEN—JOHN KELLY GAGGED BY THE CHAIRMAN.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—President McClernand called the convention to order at five minutes after eleven o'clock, and Rev. Dr. Eaton, of St Louis, who offered a prayer. Mr. Campbell, of Tennessee, moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes of yesterday, and the motion was agreed to.

A number of resolutions and memorials, bearing upon various points of public policy, were offered, read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions under the rule.

Mr. Kelly, of New York, said: I have been requested by some of my colleagues on the New York delegation to present to the convention in the name of some gentlemen in New York who are not delegates, the name of Governor Tilden for the Presidency this paper. [Hisses, and cries of "Sit down."] I ask that it be read, and that the convention may understand the character of the men in that State who are opposed to Governor Tilden's nomination. [Applause and hisses.] The Chair decided the motion out of order.

A number of gentlemen then sprung up as to whether the convention should proceed with the work of the nominations at once, or wait the report of the Committee on Resolutions. A number of motions and counter motions were made, and the confusion was getting into some confusion, when, in the midst of a roll call on a motion to proceed with the nominations, a voice was heard from the priest who would stand between the sins of the people and their God, would represent the principle of true greatness, from the head of the great Democratic party, who shall stand to offer the sacrifice? [Cries of "Tilden" and "Hancock."] Well, my fellow-citizens, I will give you the answer in the language of Scripture. [Laughter and a voice, "My language is English, for it is Tilden."] The answer of the psalmist is this, and it is my man for the Democracy, that has a pure heart and clean hands." [Cries of "Tilden" "Hancock" &c.] Now my word came and I am done. I do not have such a man and such men are not scarce in the Democratic party, whatever there may be in the Republican party, we have the man to fill such qualifications, we should name him this convention. [Cries of "Tilden," "Hancock," "Hendricks," &c.] I want to tell you one thing, and I shall not detain you further for one moment. [Cries, "It is not for this meeting altogether to name a man, whatever you may think." "It is not for me to name a man, for I am a minority, I am told, in my delegation. It is for the good and the true of the land, the motherly gumption of the convention to be in no haste to name him, for we have, with Mr. Hayes and Wheeler. [A voice, "That's what's the matter."] Yes, sir, that's the matter of your passions, nor of your sectional hates or asperities; no party cries, no sectional shibboleth, but for the whole country and then when the Fourth of July shall dawn in a few days we can see the old temple of liberty, the old Union column and done, all redound with the good old Democratic principles of equality and applause.] The meeting then dispersed.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

DERBY ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The House of Lords, Earl Derby, the Foreign Minister, said, touching the Eastern question, that the situation was very agitated, but for his part he saw no reason to doubt that all the Great Powers, without an exception, would be glad to terminate a quarrel having so many elements of danger. England's line of conduct is clear. We would gladly reconcile the Porte and the insurgents, if we have no right or wish to take the part of either in a purely internal quarrel. As the rule on which we have acted has been remote and in civil wars far expensive and sanguinary. We are in communication with the Porte and other powers with a view of offering such counsels as may seem useful. We have been and in some quarters with regard to the Turks. The charge is utterly unfounded. No one supposes the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire possible unless it becomes more progressive and liberal. The problem is to reconcile their liberal and reasonable wishes with the maintenance of the Empire which cannot be overthrown without civil convulsion.

CONSERVATIVE AND SANGUINARY EXPRESSION FROM RUSSIA.

Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says that the Petersburg *Golos*, a ministerial organ, threatens that Russia will set all Europe in a blaze to prevent the extinction of Slavonic tribes in the coming strife.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR AT GIBRALTAR.

The Gibraltar *Guardian* states that owing to instructions from England, the fortifications at Gibraltar is being placed in a condition of defense. Artillerymen have been embodying guns, two ships of powder a day are expected to arrive and all furloughed officers been recalled.

RUMORS OF THE IMPENDING CONFLICT.

The Ragusa correspondent of the *Mosaic* says that Mukhtar Pasha has transferred 25,000 men to be ready to attack Montenegro. Both Montenegro and Servia are now convinced that it would be folly to delay war longer.

The Berlin dispatch contains the following: "It is stated, not without reason, that Russia at the end of the hour is preparing to effect a direct understanding with England."

A special from Epirus to the *Opinione* says, that parties throughout Greece are diligently fomenting revolt on the Turkish frontier. Volunteers are enrolled and people believe that war will be declared when the King returns.

A telegram from Berlin to the *Post* says that the Great Powers refuse to discuss the proposal for the enlargement of Servia's territory.

France.

ELECTION OF A BONAPARTIST.

PARIS, June 26.—M. Rouher has been elected a member of the Council-General of the department of Puy-De-Dome by a majority of fifty. *LeDays* commenting on the election says that M. Rouher is the recognized leader of the Imperialists and is also authorized depositary of the views of the prince Imperial.

COMMUNISTS PARDONED.

PARIS, June 28.—President MacMahon has ordered or reduced the sentences of seven participants in the communists insurrection. There will be no further prosecutions except in cases in which attempts upon life or liberty, or in which outrages against property, will be referred to the Council of Ministers before action.

PANIC ON THE BOURSE.

LONDON, June 28.—The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* reports that a great panic prevailed on the Bourse today, founded on the belief that it will be impossible to prevent war between Turkey and Servia to the limits of the Ottoman Empire, and that a collision between Russia and Great Britain would probably result.

Turkey.

TURKS PREPARING FOR IMMEDIATE TROUBLE.

LONDON, June 27.—A dispatch to the *Herald* dated Constantinople, June 23d, says: Ordered by way of Athens, says that it is said that the Porte expects Servia's immediate action. Abdul Kerim Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish army has been ordered to proceed to Bosnia and prepare for immediate hostilities.

UNAVOIDABLE—SERVIA TO DECLARE WAR NEXT MONTH.

LONDON, June 28.—The *Times* this morning has a special telegram from Vienna which contains the following: The Government here has made communications which leave no doubt that Servia will go to war with Turkey. According to the agent, Servia will make no pretext or excuse for attacking, but will act and issue a manifesto stating her reasons afterwards. A dispatch from Belgrade to the *Times* says it is supposed the Porte is bribing negro to abandon Servia.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says in consequence of a final diplomatic failure, the declaration of war has been postponed to the 27th inst. to the 30th. Notwithstanding the prevailing opinion to believe in Servia's war, her decision is now regarded imminent. The Vienna declares that all hope for peace is Schavonic journals and the Panslavonic and Russian army corps have been concentrated at Vosnezensk and Ukraine.

TURKISH TROOPS ACROSS THE FRONTIER.

VIENNA, June 29.—The *Tagesblatt* says 30,000 Servians have crossed the Westernister and are marching on Novipazero.

CONSPIRACY FOR ASSASSINATION.

ROME, June 29.—The newspaper *Polsi* asserts that a conspiracy to murder Prince Milan has been discovered at Pesth. The parties are concerned who were connected with the murder of the late Prince Michael.

ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS IN THE FIELD.

ROME, June 28.—Although real hostile operations are to commence about the end of July, some Servian volunteer corps are already in Servia and near Uzzia have already had a fight in the frontier.

BRUSSELS, June 28.—A trustworthy dispatch from Vienna reports that Prince Milan will join the army in the field on Friday.

SERVIA'S STRATEGETICAL PLAN.

LONDON, June 29.—The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch says Servia's strategetical plan is to hold the Timok in check at Nitsch until reinforcements, when she will assume the movement. Two hundred cannon have been mounted at Kragojevacz. Public advisers assert that the Russian Grand Duke Vladimir is in Servia in person.

HOPE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE.

LONDON, June 29.—The *Times* this morning's leading article quotes the St. Petersburg *Exchange Gazette's* Zara special Servia has already declared war. The says even if this is untrue there can be little hope of the maintenance of peace.

Germany.

BISHROP OF COLOGNE DEPOSED.

BERLIN, June 28.—The Archbishop of Cologne, on the application of the Crown, has been deposed from his see by the law courts.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Chicago Whisky Thieves—Hesing and His Confederates Sentenced.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Judge Blodgett, of the United States District Court, in this city today pronounced sentence on a portion of the convicted and confessed members of the whisky ring. A. C. Hesing was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of $10,000; "Buffalo" Miller got six months in jail and a fine of $5,000. The sentences of others, about a dozen in all, ranged all the way from one year to one day in jail and from $200 to $5,000 fine each. The parties sentenced in addition to the foregoing were: George T. Barrough, one year and $1,000; O. B. Dickinson and Jonathan Bell, three months each in jail and $1,000; Newell Powell, six months in jail and $1,000; Frederick L. Reed, one day in jail and $1,000; Henry J. Pahlman and D. Smith, three months in jail and $1,000 each; William Cooper, three months in jail and $1,000 fine. P. Hutchins and David Kane, three months in jail and $1,000 each.

When asked why he should not be sentenced, Mr. Hesing addressed the court, saying that he had never been guilty of criminality, and had never conversed with anybody about whisky frauds. He (the Court) replied that it was his intention, as he could, remarking that he had forfeited the confidence and respect of every honest dollar never stuck to the rogers. The sentenced parties were then placed in an omnibus and driven to the county jail, where they were placed in charge of the debtor's department. Mr. Hesing particularly was very much broken down by the fate that has overtaken his confederates," those who testified against him during the trials, were not sentenced to day, but probably will be next week. Among those is Jake Rehm, ex-Superintendent of Police.

An Escaping Prisoner Lynched.

MARION, Ind., June 24.—Al Robinson, a colored county jail, last night about 9 o'clock, Richard Henderson, the jailer, entered the jail to lock up the prisoners, when he was attacked by a prisoned Osborne, who was confined on charge of murder. Osborne had a small wooden billy. The grasped the prisoner, and the struggled outside of the jail, when another prisoner, who was confined for stealing, escaped. The Sheriff received very serious injuries, but succeeded in locking Osborne until the arrival of a brought a number of citizens to the who cut a rope from an awning and lately hung the prisoner to an adjoining tree. The prisoner begged for a and a priest, but was told there was to spare. Osborne was a desperate

Relaxation and Recreation.

PARIS, June 24.—John Lumbacher, German living in the old Gayoso House, stabbed his wife in a drunken brawl. He was arrested.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1876.

SENATE.

A long report from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of balances due the Government from public officers, etc., since 1836, was laid on the table and after condensation ordered printed. Washington Irving is mentioned as a defaulter to the amount of three cents.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, reported the committee unable to agree, and moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and agree to the new conference ask by the House of Representatives.

Mr. MORRILL said the chief points of difference between the two Houses were upon the general reduction of salaries and reduction of force in the departments proposed by the House. On the latter question the action of the Senate was to concur in the action of the House to a certain extent, but on the first question the Senate committee felt bound to appropriate money to carry out existing laws.

The motion to grant a new conference was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, Allison and Norwood members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair laid before the Senate the special order, being the House bill for the issue of coin.

Mr. SHERMAN consented to it being laid aside for the present, that the bill to regulate the assessment and collection of taxes for the support of the government of the District of Columbia might be considered. The bill was amended and passed.

The Senate then took up the special order, being the House bill for the issue of silver, and the substitute therefor submitted by the Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. BOGY withdrew his amendments heretofore submitted, fixing the relative value of gold and silver at fifteen and a half to one, and the amendments providing that silver shall be received for duties on imports and used in payment of interest on the public debt, leaving his third amendment to make silver a legal tender for all sums standing.

Mr. LOGAN reported from the Committee on Military Affairs the House joint resolution to authorize the issue of arms, &c., with amendments which provide that the number of arms issued to any State mentioned, shall not exceed 1,000, and to any Territory the number shall not exceed 500, and that each State and such States and Territories shall certify to the Secretary of War that the issue of such arms is necessary to protect said States and Territories against Indians, and that good and sufficient bonds to return the same when called for.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-morrow and dispose of the bill for the issue of coin. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill in regard to the sale of spiritu liquors on Indian reservations was passed also, a bill providing for the sale of a Cherokee strip of land in Kansas.

The committee appointed at the request of the House, to visit Camden, N. J., to investigate the published charge against him, unanimously report that in no instance did he directly or indirectly receive pecuniary consideration for any appointment made by him.

The House decided by a vote of 65 to 50 to take up the bill to authorize the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a narrow gauge road from tidewater to St. Louis and Chicago. The House refused to order the previous question and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1876.

SENATE.

After passing the House bill for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, the Senate resumed the consideration of the House bill for the issue of coin, and the substitute therefor proposed by the Senate Committee on Finance.

A long debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. Morton, Jones, Sherman, Edmunds and others.

Pending the discussion Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Appropriations, moved that the Senate insist on its amendments to the Army Appropriation bill and agree to the conference asked for by the House. Agreed to and the Chair appointed Messrs. Allison, Logan and Morrison members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

The consideration of the bill for the issue of coin was then resumed, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Bogy to strike out the words "not exceeding twenty dollars," so as to make the silver dollar a legal tender for any amount, except for the payment of customs duties and interest on the public debt. The yeas and nays were called and resulted—yeas 15, nays 34. There being no quorum the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Committee on Territories postponed the further consideration of the bill for the admission of New Mexico into the Union until December 18, which is considered as a defeat of the measure.

The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and the Speaker appointed the committee of conference Messrs. Atkins, Randall and Hurlbut.

Mr. PAYNE, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back the Senate amendments to the Silver Coin bill, and recommended concurrence in them. He moved to concur with the Senate amendments, with an amendment in the form of two additional sections, authorizing in addition to the silver coin allowed to be issued in redemption of fractional currency, the coinage of twenty millions, requiring the purchase of the necessary silver bullion at market rates, and authorizing the issue of the coin in ordinary payments of the Treasury. He also allowed Mr. Landers, of Indiana, to offer an amendment authorizing the coinage of the silver dollar of the same weight and fineness as that in use on the 1st of January, 1851, and making it a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private.

The vote was first taken on Mr. Landers' amendment, and it was adopted—yeas 110, nays 54.

The motion made by Mr. Randall to concur in the Senate amendment with his own and Landers' amendment thereto was agreed to—yeas 110, nays 54.

The bill now goes back to the Senate with these provisions engrafted on the Senate amendments.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Geneva Award bill. The matter went over for the present and the House adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Vermont.

NOMINATIONS BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

MONTPELIER, June 27.—The Republican State Convention organized today with Luke P. Poland President. In his address Mr. Poland said the Cincinnati nominations were those whose choice could be made, if not the choice of all Vermont.

After ballot, without result, for a candidate for Governor, the convention took a recess.

Upon reassembling, Hon. Horace Fairbanks was nominated for Governor, Colonel Redfield Proctor for Lieutenant Governor, Hon. John G. Page for State Treasurer; Jacob Estey and Charles E. Houghton were chosen Presidential electors at large. The Committee on Resolutions reported two only, one adopting the Cincinnati platform and another the nominations there made, and promising that Vermont will roll up an old-fashioned majority against any candidate that St. Louis can produce.

Adjourned.

Illinois.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

CAIRO, June 27.—The Republican Convention here to-day nominated Benjamin L. Wiley, of Jackson county, for Congress from the Eighteenth district.

CRIME COMING TO LIGHT.

Terrible Tragedies Committed in Pennsylvania.

Lancaster county has frequently of late years been the scene of mysterious, terrible and bloody deeds, but the recent murder of Jacob Weller, in Brecknock township, which is now being investigated by detectives, has already brought to light a series of crimes equaled in one family that are appalling. Some fifteen years ago Mrs. Weller, the wife of the murdered man, expired very suddenly. An inquest was held, but no important facts being elicited, the body was consigned to the grave and nothing further done about it. During the present search for evidence against John Skiles, the grandson and supposed murderer of Weller, it has been discovered that the woman was killed in a family fight. She was beaten until the blood flowed from her nose and eyes, death ensuing shortly afterwards.

Five years subsequent to Mrs. Weller's death Susan Weller, sister of Jacob Weller, also died suddenly and unexpectedly. Another inquest took place, but no *post mortem* examination was made. It is now developed that she was poisoned with a dose of turpentine.

Two years ago a child was smothered to death by Skiles and his mother. The evidence in the late murder points very strongly to Skiles as the guilty party. An ax smeared with blood has been found near the spot where the tragedy was committed. The accused's clothes, although washed since, are spotted with blood.

After the murder, Weller's body was carried some distance, thrown among the bushes and covered with leaves. Had not the heavy rains washed the leaves away, it is possible the murder would have remained undiscovered. The spot is one of the dreariest that can be found in Eastern Pennsylvania. The house occupied by this murderous family is a miserable, tumbledown log structure, presenting a most forbidden appearance, and scarcely fit for any human beings to live in. It is surrounded by stunted, scraggy bushes, and gloomy mountains and rocks.

ATROCIOUS MURDER

ARSON AND ROBBERY ADDED.

Two Young Men Attacked at Their Home---Probability of a Double Murder ---Inquest.

The community was startled, Wednesday morning, at the announcement of another horror, almost equalling the Ortwein-Hannett murder and arson committed in Mifflin township over two years ago. Shortly after one o'clock in the morning the discovery of fire on the Perrysville road, in the upper part of Allegheny City, brought out the facts that robbery had been committed, and that it was followed by arson and attempted murder of two men.

SCENE OF THE OCCURRENCE.

The occurrence took place in the house No. 79 Federal Lane, or the Federal street extension, as it is better known, and a short distance beyond the toll house. The neighborhood is a quiet one and not thickly populated, so that the full atrociousness of the deed was not known throughout the two cities until a late hour in the morning. The house is a two story frame, and only the lower story was occupied. This story is divided into two apartments, the main front room being used as a butcher shop or meat market and the rear as a sleeping apartment.

THE VICTIMS.

Here, since February last, two single young men, German lived and carried on business. Their names are August Collman, aged about twenty-five years, and William Topham, aged about twenty-seven years. The young men were sober and industrious, and had a warm affection for each other, and were doing well in business.

DISCOVERY OF THE CRIME.

Some time between one and two o'clock Mrs. Mary Siefert, who, with her husband, Michael Siefert, lives in the vicinity heard a moan without and at once awakened her husband, Going to the street below they found one of the young butchers, William Topham, staggering under painful injuries and loss of blood, meantime other neighbors had been attracted to the street, among them James Quinn and wife and Joseph Mecauley and wife. They also found that the butcher shop was on fire, and that Topham had escaped from the flames with burns as well as cuts and bruises. Mecauley ran to the Friendship fire engine house to call the company to the rescue, while the neighbors set to work to extinguish the flames. With the aid of the firemen, who promptly answered the summons, the work was accomplished in short time.

THE EXTENT OF THE CRIME.

Then it was that the extent of the crime was ascertained, in addition to robbery and arson, both young men were found to have been badly injured, with every probability that neither could survive. When the smoke had cleared away from the room Collman was found on the almost lifeless body of Collman was discovered upon the bed. He was carried into Mecauley's store hard by, and every medical attendance was soon obtained for both men. The robbers, for there were evidently more than one person engaged in the nefarious work, were desperate, and showed a determination to succeed in capturing booty even at the expense of life, while their carelessness in leaving a man engaged in business for its Vice President, and who, through the sagaciousness of the Prevident and Board of Directors, practically ran the bank. The Ninth National Bank also has a large deposit account with the same house for its President, seriously weakened itself for a time in public estimation, but has by no means lost the confidence of its officers or its general customers. The Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia seems from the testimony given by the President Braidford before the Directors present and former presidents gent emen to have come out with flying colors. Mr. Braidford, Mr. Nesbit, known as a gentleman of the highest character, and who is the present President, is actively engaged with the affairs of the current firms. The bank has thus far maintained a good reputation, but it is to be hoped that every source, to dangers which no bank should allow itself to be exposed to.

The same session of Congress caused the enactment of the law which excluded the late A. T. Stewart from the Treasury Department of the United States appointment as a grand force to bank officers, and a law should be enacted for the purpose, prohibiting the president, vice president, cashier and tellers of banks to the business of the bank exclusively, making it an offense punishable by imprisonment in the bank charter for any of them to be engaged in any other business, and that the directors then choose competent men out of business for these positions, pay them well, and keep them as long as they do well, and not allow them to stop, but they did not heed the call, and hurriedly disappeared in the darkness.

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

The Coroner empanelled a jury and held an inquest on the unfortunate Collman last evening at which the following testimony was elicited:

DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.

James Quinn was sworn: Live next door to the butcher shop; saw the fire first at one o'clock; heard a noise; looked out of window; came out of the alley where I met him, but he was in misery and would not answer; looked in the shop window and saw the fire, and left; afterwards putrit out; the two butchers never had any trouble since I knew them; they always got along well together.

Mr. Michael Seifert sworn—I live two doors from where the fire occurred; was in bed when I rd me and I ran to her side at the window; I saw a man st-gger on the road and said he was run over; I saw the fire and ran down stairs, broke in the window and threw water on the fire, which was then flaming; I found a man moan on the bed; afterward a light was obtained and I saw Collman; he was dead; his head was bruised in; Topham was dressed, lying as if he were asleep; I saw Topham this evening; he told me August Collman went to bed first; he (Topham) afterwards went to bed and went to sleep; he next knew some one was striking him on the head and didn't remember anything until his wounds were dressed; Collman had taken a way got away well to; albert Collman was still living when he was taken out; two cuts were on his head and his nose was broken, and his breast too; the trunk was open when we saw it, and Topham tells me there had been $50 in it. Topham said the key was in his pocket on Tuesday night.

THE MURDEROUS SEN.

Solomon Reynolds, (colored) sworn—Resids on Jefferson street. At a little past ten o'clock while I was sitting on my porch I heard parties in the alley; they were talking loud; I knew two of the parties, only one of whom I knew; I think I know the fifth man; shortly after one o'clock I heard a cry of murder; I heard parties run along the alley from the house; never stopped to make any cry; the dog barked at them; four of the men ran along and the one man kind of halted; I asked him what the matter was and he said, "Nothing;" some boys threw stones at us and one nearly hit me; he stood timidly for two seconds and passed around the corner; then he run away; earlier in the evening I had heard a cry of murder, but paid no attention and thought they wanted to shoot my dog; one of them said "it is the house," and another said "it wasn't." These fellows ran right around the alley for half an hour; their actions were very suspicious and I was determined if one o'clock I heard the cry of "murder," and the five fellows came running along the alley; the same man broke his gait as he did to me as I said before; the time between the cry and the arrival of the men at my house was just enough to travel between the house shop and my house; it was three or four minutes after I spoke to the big man till I heard the alarm of fire.

Dr. James Snodgrass sworn—I found two wounds on Collman's head, one on the left side and one on the left side; both were above the ear and were crescent shaped; the bone of the left side were driven away into the brain; the wound on the right side was not so bad; the brain at the other wound was ruptured badly.

The inquest adjourned till Wednesday evening of next week.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

Some of the Allegheny police were active in search of a clue to the villians who perpetrated the deed, and about nine o'clock last evening, upon information that had been obtained, an arrest was made by Lieut. Joseph Campbell and Officer Frost. Smith Elkin is the party on whom strong suspicions rested, and he was found and taken into custody by the officers named at a saloon on North avenue. He is believed to be the man whom the witness, Reynolds, refers to in his testimony above. The police officers profess to be sure of their man, and claim that they can fix upon him participation in the crime. Elkin is a brown haired man, and has been in many disreputable scrapes, if not in worse. The police, meantime, are at work following up the clue.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report

The report of Dr. Snively to the Board of Health, for the week ending June 24th, shows forty four deaths. Following is a recapitulation showing the causes of death, &c.:

Causes—Measles, 1; scarlet fever, 2; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 2; cholerae diarrhœa, 4; smallpox, 3; syphilis, congeital, 1; cancer of breast, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 3; miliary tuberculosis, 1; tuberculitis, 1; paralysis, 1; infantile convulsions, 1; pericarditis, 1; bronchial catarrh, 3; pneumonia, 1; congestion of lungs, 2; teething, 2; dis ntery, 1; obstruction of the intestinliner, 1; diarrhœa, 1; hepatitis, 1; peritonitis, 1; premature birth, 4; alcohol, (intemperance,) 1; from drowning, 2; unknown, 1.

Color—White, 5; colored, 39; total, 44.

Social Relations—Married, males, 7; females, 3; single, males, 17; females, 16.

Nativity—Pittsburgh, 5; other parts of the United States, 9; England, 1; Germany, 3; Ireland, 1; Italy, 1.

Age—Under 1 year, 22; from 1 to 2 years, 3; from 2 to 10, 3; from 10 to 20, 2; from 20 to 30, 2; from 30 to 40, 4; from 40 to 50, 3; from 50 to 60, 2.

Localities—City wards, 40; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 2; St. Francisus Hospital, 1.

The "Housekeeper" of Our Health

The liver is the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system. So the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood and rot, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

"Claude, a child about three years old, was greatly afflicted with sores on his legs and feet, so that he could not wear his shoes and stockings. Had a great deal of trouble with him. Had tried many remedies ineffectually. At last we tried the Golden Medical Discovery, and in about three weeks he was entirely cured, his sores were all healed and health much improved. Respectfully yours,

J. W. BOYER,

Vermillion, Edgar county, Ill., January 29th, 1875."

TTHSS"

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 28, 1876.

There is nothing in the local monetary situation to report further than the continuance of the features of ease and idleness which have already been so frequently reported. We need not attempt to characterize the money market more particularly, as that would amount to a simple repetition of previous reports. The principal feature of the general financial situation has been the steady decline in gold for the past few days. This is attributable to the disbursements from the United States Treasury and the moral effect of the heavy accumulation of gold abroad. Both the Bank of England and the Bank of France now hold more gold than at any former date. The ordinary rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills drawn by merchants on each other is no more than 1½ per cent. in London and 2 per cent. in Paris. The indications are that this country will be overstocked with gold during the remainder of the year, and that an additional decline of the gold premium, already 5 per cent. lower than at this time a year ago, will be forced on the speculators who think the price is already too low. The fall in silver, and gold in the open markets, it would not bring $19 per share. Central boilsold at 30 bid. Copper Falls 3 bid, 4 asked. Frank-lin 1 bid, 1¼ asked. Quincy is wanted at 43, the last sale, and no stock offering under 45. Ridge, 4 bid, 5 asked.

The following are the present quotations in gold in New York for coins and bullion:

	Buying.	Selling.
American trade dollars	88	90
American silver (half and quar- dollars)	90	92
American silver (dimes and half dimes)	85	90
Mexican dollars, old style	88	90
Mexican dollars, new style	88	90
English silver	4 80	4 85
Five francs	90	92
Thalers	69	71
Reichs marks	23	24
Twenty francs	3 85	3 90
Spanish doubloons	15 35	15 50
Spanish onzas	15 35	15 50
Silver bars (996 fine	1 08	1 10
Fine gold bars	Par	¼ premium

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 19 Sixth street:

Stocks.	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	115½	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
5-20's, 1865, coupon	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
5-20's, 1867, registered	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1867, coupon	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1868, registered	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
10-40's	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
6's, coupons	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
Currency 6's	125	125	125	125	125
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Western Union Tel	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Adams Express	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Pacific Express	90	90	90	90	90
Wells-Fargo Express	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
American Express	56	56	56	56	56
United States Express	72	72	71½	71½	71½
New York Central	106	106	106	106	106
Erie	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Erie preferred	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Michigan Southern	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½
Illinois Central	96	96	96	96	96
Cleveland & Pitts	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	129	129	129	129	129
Chicago & Northwest	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Chicago & Northwest pref	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Rock Island	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
St. Paul	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
St. Paul preferred	76	76	76	76	76
Toledo & Wabash	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Toledo & Wabash pref	42	42	42	42	42
Ft. Wayne	101	101	101	101	101
Terre Haute	5	5	5	5	5
Terre Haute pref	20	20	20	20	20
Chicago & Alton	102	102	102	102	102
Do. preferred	108	108	108	108	108
Ohio & Mississippi	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Del. & Lacka'na	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Atlantic & P. Tel	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½
Missouri Pacific	24	24	24	24	24
Atlantic & P. pref	24	24	24	24	24
Indiana Central	50	50	50	50	50
Burlington & Q	113	113	113	113	113
Hannibal & St. Joe	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Union Pacific stock	61	61	61	61	61
Central Pac. bonds	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Union Pac. bonds	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
Do. land grants	101	101	101	101	101
Do. sink. fund	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123½	16-40's, registered	117½
5-20's, 1862	120½	5-20's, 1865, 107½'s do	120¾
5-20's, 1865, new	120½	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1867	122½	Currency 6's	125
5-20's, 1868	117½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46¼	Virginia, old	27¼
Tennessee, new	46¼	Missouri 6's	107¾
Virginia, new	27½		

LONDON, June 28, 5 P. M.—Consols 94 1-16. United States bonds, 5-20's, 1865, 107½'s do 1867, 108¾; 10-40's, 107¾; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 98; Erie 12⅝; do preferred 31.

PARIS, June 28.—Rentes 105 francs.

FRANKFORT, June 28.—United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—Gold 112¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 549.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1876.

The aspect of business affairs to-day was somewhat improved in one or two respects but as a general thing trade was dragging with a downward tendency. Grain and feed were exceedingly dull. There was a fairly active business done in produce and commission circles, the demand being chiefly for fruits and vegetables. Eggs were scarce and higher, and there was a shade of improvement in choice butter, while the tendency in vegetables was slightly downward, and we note easier prices in tomatoes, peas, cucumbers and new potatoes. In provisions there was a firmer feeling and active trade. Prices are unchanged but the tendency is upward, and an advance may be expected by the close of the week. Groceries are moving steadily, the leading feature to-day being an advance of ⅛@¼c on standard sugars. We also note an advance of 50c per box in lemons and oranges and 25c per box on layer raisins. The dry-goods trade is moving steadily but a little more slowly than heretofore, the principal feature of the trade being the active inquiry for flags and bunting in anticipation of the Centennial Fourth, and our leading jobbing houses have largely sold ahead in this line. Petroleum shows a great deal of strength and considerable excitement accompanying the steady advance in prices. Other lines of trade are steady without material alteration.

We were shown to-day a sample of new wheat received by one of our leading grain firms. This wheat comes from Southern Indiana, and is of very fine quality and growth. Harvesting operations are being successfully prosecuted in the winter wheat districts, and private advices report that the crop will be up to the average in quality and quantity when harvested. To the uniformly favorable advices about the new crop, must be attributed the tendency toward weakness developed in the wheat market during the past few days. On the other hand we note the following, which comes from Topeka, Kansas:

The Commonwealth has dispatches from the Cottonwood and Arkansas Valleys, in Southwestern Kansas, along the line of the Santa Fe road, stating that the wheat harvest is two-thirds finished, and will be all complete by July 1st. The yield is very large, and the acreage nearly the same as that of last year. The surplus for shipment from Wichita alone is estimated at 2,000,000 bushels, and from the two valleys at not less than 5,000,000 bushels. Other crops are in splendid condition, and the farmers are prosperous and happy.

Jobbers in boots and shoes talk in a cheerful mood, and are now busily engaged getting in their stocks of eastern made goods. The demand, as has been frequently stated of late, is for fine work, and the cheap "jobbing" lots at prices are uniform and steady. The *Boston Journal of Commerce*, of the 24th inst., has the following on the shoe and leather market at that points:

The past week has been a great number of buyers in the market and some heavy transactions are reported. The general feeling is quite cheerful, are not as a rule purchasing freely, as ming to be in doubt whether they can do better now or later in the season. Prices are firm, and in the case of some of the best makes have been advanced a trifle. The opportunity thereby offered for successfully driving their own business, and often seizing them from competitors, is a temptation which should never be placed before any man, and the Ager of which is too imminent for any bank to be regarded as safe which has such men for its principal officers.

I need only instance the Bank of the State of New York, that was almost ruined by having a man engaged in business for its Vice President, and who, through the sagaciousness of the President and Board of Directors, practically ran the bank. The Ninth National Bank also has a large deposit account with the same house for its President, seriously weakened itself for a time in public estimation, but has by no means lost the confidence of its officers or its general customers. The Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia seems from the testimony given by the present President Braidford before its present and former presidents gent emen to have come out with flying colors. Mr. Braidford, Mr. Nesbit, known as a gentleman of the highest character, and who is the present President, is actively engaged with the affairs of the current firms. The bank has thus far maintained a good reputation, but it is to be hoped that every source, to dangers which no bank should allow itself to be exposed to.

The same session of Congress caused the enactment of the law which excluded the late A. T. Stewart from the Treasury Department of the United States appointment as a grand force to bank officers, and a law should be enacted for the purpose, prohibiting the president, vice president, cashier and tellers of banks to the business of the bank exclusively, making it an offense punishable by imprisonment in the bank charter for any of them to be engaged in any other business, and that the directors then choose competent men out of business for these positions, pay them well, and keep them as long as they do well, and not allow them to stop, but they did not heed the call, and hurriedly disappeared in the darkness.

A rule of this kind, adopted either by the banks themselves or established by legislative enactment, and rigidly enforced would greatly assist the growth of confidence, which is after all admit to be the great essential needed for a revival of business. Only a little more time for banks and those dealing with them to set about such a needful and obvious reform.

—The Boston *Journal of Commerce* of last Saturday reviews the local market for shipping shares as follows:

Mining shares are dull and depressed, grow with a downward tendency. The completed sympathy which rules the market, induced mainly by the depressed condition of input copper, which fell to 14c@14½c. This has not been unexpected by the careful observer of the market, which is over-supplied with new mines, and over-liberal dividend manufacturing. And what is worse, there is little prospect of an improvement on a legitimate basis, for some time to come. Calumet and Hecla holds its own remarkably well, and stands alone in the list. Quincy is also firm. Allouez is sunk out of sight, not a solitary order possible. Bonanza is dead. Franklin, if it would not bring $19 per share. Central boilsold at 30 bid. Copper Falls 3 bid, 4 asked. Frank-lin 1 bid, 1¼ asked. Quincy is wanted at 43, the last sale, and no stock offering under 45. Ridge, 4 bid, 5 asked.

The following are the present quotations in gold in New York for coins and bullion:

	Buying.	Selling.
American trade dollars	88	90
American silver (half and quar- dollars)	90	92
American silver (dimes and half dimes)	85	90
Mexican dollars, old style	88	90
Mexican dollars, new style	88	90
English silver	4 80	4 85
Five francs	90	92
Thal

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1876.

REPUBLICAN county committees should organize at once for an aggressive campaign. Map out the programme and let the work go on systematically and in earnest.

THE Boston *Post* complains that HAYES "was not nominated by an accident, but for a deliberate purpose." True as preaching. He was nominated for the deliberate purpose of electing him.

THE foreign exports from Boston, last week, amounted to $911,134. The total exports thus far during the year foot up $20,569,827, against $16,555,260 for the corresponding period last year.

AT Malone, New York, where WHEELER lives, the first man to throw a HAYES and WHEELER flag to the breeze was JAMES S. AMSDEN, heretofore one of the staunchest Democrats in that State.

A LARGE number of the more thoughtful Prohibitionists of Massachusetts are opposed to nominating anybody for Governor at their convention on the 6th of July. They prefer to support the regular Republican ticket.

THE Republicans, under HAYES and WHEELER, propose an aggressive warfare. They do not intend to throw up intrenchments and defend themselves, but, like GRANT at Fort Donelson, will move upon the enemy's works at once.

"THE Chicago *Times* thinks it was in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that the Cincinnati nominations were made on hangman's day. The platform is a tip-top scaffold, too."—*Boston Post.*

Yes: and the Republican executioner will in due time turn the Democratic victim of justice off with neatness and dispatch.

A "CONFEDERATE ABOLITIONIST," writing for the *Christian Union*, declares that "the future of Protestantism in the New World and the destiny of the cause of the political brotherhood of man under a republic depends upon how we deal with the man whom Providence has emancipated—the negro." This is poor comfort for the Confederate Democracy.

ON THE first of next month the people of Colorado will vote upon the question of the adoption of the proposed State Constitution for that Territory. The result is doubtful. Judging from present prospects, the chances of the success or rejection of the proposition are about even, and no one need be surprised should a majority of her voters decide to remain as a Territory.

THE Ohio Germans are enthusiastic for HAYES and WHEELER. The only German paper of Liberal tendencies in or out of Ohio that does not seem pleased with the Cincinnati nominees is HESING'S Chicago paper, the *Staats Zeitung*; and as HESING has just been convicted of participation in the production of crooked whisky, his opposition is the highest compliment that could be paid to our candidates.

THE New York *Herald* says:

"People are not to be excited about Hayes and Wheeler. The ticket is a good heavy ticket, but it has no boom in it."

Do not be too sure of that. The hurrah will come soon enough. A hurrah that comes immediately after a nomination is like the crackling of thorns under a pot—it is soon over; while that which follows the soberer judgment of the people is like the burning of a green hickory log—it will last all summer.

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"FREE TRADE," says the New York *Express*, "is hopeless for the next thirty years." Very true; but efforts to establish it will continue to be made, and it is only to the fact that the country *must* have revenue for the next thirty years that we owe the certainty of the hopelessness which the *Express* refers to. The contest for the present is not between absolute free trade and a tariff, but between a low and a high tariff, and the true friends of American industry will invariably be found upon the side of the latter.

MISSOURI is disgracing herself beyond measure by her constant repudiations of municipal obligations. Only last February, Kansas City was soliciting loans and boasting of the high position of "Missouri securities of all kinds," and now, as we learn from the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, some of the names signed to the circular soliciting these loans, five months ago, are now appended to a "protest," addressed to the county court, against the levy of any more taxes to pay the debts of Kaw township, in which is located this same Kansas City!

THE venerable Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., one of the oldest Episcopal clergymen in the United States, comes out in last week's *Churchman* with a vigorous plea for patriotism on the part of Christian people. He asserts that "the nation is a moral person, and as such is bound by moral obligation as stringent as any in the universe; the obligation of making real the sacred ideas of justice, law and order." This is not only sound and wise doctrine, but is also a splendid vindication of the essential principles and aims of the Republican party.

THE Richmond *Whig* thinks it would well repay the White Leaguers of the Southern States "to appoint a guard of white men to protect the life of every negro in the South from now to November." This is by reason of the fact that "for every colored man killed by whites in Louisiana and Mississippi there will be ten thousand votes gained for the Republican ticket in the North." After November these humane precautions, the inference is, need no longer be observed. It is very suggestive—that old story of the monkish mouth of the sick devil.

SOMETHING worthy of thoughtful remembrance by the people is, that with all the investigations made during this investigating era, and with all the sensational and partisan furore accompanying these efforts, and the bringing to light of official delinquencies, defalcations and other sins during these loose and extravagant times, the aggregate amount of losses of public moneys stands as only one-ten against the robberies perpetrated by that one colossal Democratic thief, WILLIAM M. TWEED. In other words, ten times more money was stolen by him during the period of his Democratic leadership in New York city and State, than has been lost by all other Government robbers and defaulters put together during a decade. This is indeed, as the Troy *Times* truely says, "a pregnant fact."

THE Albany *Evening Journal*, whose editor was a member, and secretary, of the Committee on Resolutions, admirably puts the "points" in favor of HAYES and WHEELER, the Republican Centennial ticket:

I.—"It is absolutely irreproachable and unassailable in personal character.

II.—"It combines not only the moral qualities but the intellectual attributes which inspire perfect trust.

III.—"It unites all the elements of the Republican party in its hearty and zealous support.

IV.—"It secures the entire independent, liberal and doubtful vote of the country.

V.—"It makes sure of the October elections in Ohio and Indiana, and gives an irresistible impulse for victory.

VI.—"It appeals equally to New York, and puts this State beyond doubt.

VII.—"It is new, clean, fresh from the people, free from responsibility for mistakes, and suggestive of the future more than of the past."

THE two indicted Democratic County Commissioners of Luzerne county, after blowing fearfully about the exposures they were going to make, finally pleaded guilty to the indictments against them, and so prevented the disclosures that a trial would have brought on. The people are disappointed in their expectations that the trial would show something of the *modus operrandi* by which the people of the county have been so long cheated and something in relation to the manner in which the court house and asylum contracts were given out, by which contractor HARTRANFT made a large amount of money, and why the said contractor gave the President Judge of the courts a valuable present almost simultaneously with his receiving from the Commissioners the job to rearrange the hall of justice. These and many other things have now been lost to the world forever, much to the disgust of the simple minded and honest taxpayers.

THE Centennial Exposition appears to be a greater success, financially, than was anticipated. The managers have never expected any profit, and have even made the return of the investment a secondary consideration in the adoption of such plans as would insure a successful exhibition. From present indications their expectations will be more than fulfilled, and there is a good prospect of a fair profit upon the stock investment. The attendance has averaged larger to this time than for a similar period at any other world's fair, except at London. It has steadily increased each succeeding week, notwithstanding the many untoward influences which have operated against it. It is a sight which can be seen but once in a lifetime. It is one which will make an American feel prouder than ever of his country, and it is one in which Pennsylvania bears a part of which every citizen has a right to feel proud. Everybody who can should certainly arrange to attend, and especially the young.

THE CHINESE AND HUMAN RIGHTS.

There has been a great outcry among a certain class of people who seem to think that the doctrine of inalienable human rights covers every possible case that may arise in the administration of the Government looking towards the exclusion of the Chinese from American soil. They insist that the Declaration of Independence proclaims all men equal, and that any attempt to exclude the Chinese from our shores is a violation of the letter and spirit of that instrument.

What, pray, has the Declaration of Independence to do with it? The Chinese do not come here for the purpose of obtaining citizenship, nor with the object of taking part in the Government. One or two Chinese here and there have declared their intentions to become citizens and have been naturalized; but they are notably exceptions, and the few instances in which this has been done go to prove the general rule that the great mass of Chinese immigrants have come here, not to enjoy citizenship and the equality of human rights, but to gather up a little money and get back, as soon as possible, to China. They are not a permanent part of the population, but mere encampers on the soil, here to-day and away to-morrow. They do not seek citizenship, and hold themselves aloof from all connection or affiliation with our people.

Do these immigrants were applying for the benefits of citizenship, we presume the present naturalization laws would apply to them the same as to immigrants from other nations; and if the laws were held to be inapplicable to them, *then* the question might arise as to the equality of human rights and as to their claim to be included under the broad principles of the Declaration of Independence. But, as they have *not* been so held, and as every Chinese who has made application has been naturalized in due course of law, we submit that the Chinese are already enjoying all the rights to which they are entitled under the Declaration of Independence. There has been and there is no attempt to exclude them therefrom; and if they hold themselves aloof from the chance of such enjoyment, they furnish us the strongest possible argument against the further immigration of a class of people who care nothing for our form of government and fling back in our faces their chance of attaining to an equality of political rights.

The Chinese Question is not, in any sense, a question of political rights or of human equality, but a question of whether the Government can safely permit the continued immigration of a people who come here to maintain a separate existence and who refuse, persistently, to become a part of the American people. The question of immigration is one which is entirely within the control of Congress; and if Congress thinks that the public safety demands the expulsion of Chinese from the country, we see no good reason why the law making power should not be exercised for the public benefit. It is not a question of human rights but of public safety.

The Chinese immigration is made up of two classes. The first class consists of those who have means and intelligence, and the second class, which comprises nine-tenths of the whole lot, consists of coolies, who are hired out in China as bondsmen or serfs for a number of years, and deported criminals who are thus easily got out of the way at home. The allegation of Senator JONES, of Nevada, that the men are all thieves and the women all prostitutes, is hardly true in all its length and breadth, but as a general classification it is true of all or nearly all of those who are embraced in the second class.

The first class above alluded to accumulate property, build houses and be good citizens, who obey the laws and behave themselves with circumspection; but this class is very limited in numbers, and may be very safely excepted from any legislation on the subject. It is to the coolies and deported criminals, who constitute the great portion of the immigration, that attention is mainly directed; and if the Burlingame treaty permits the immigration of these dangerous classes, the Government cannot be too fast in taking steps for its abrogation.

We hold that no nation can safely permit the existence of another and totally different and antagonistic nature without its bounds. All who come to us from abroad must be homogeneous—capable of absorption in the general mass, and adaptable to all the changed circumstances of American citizenship. This the Chinese are not. They are a separate people, who maintain all the peculiarities of their own country, and hold themselves as distinct from the mass of the people surrounding them as if they were separated by an actual Chinese wall. They do not seek citizenship; they do not claim the possession of equal rights; they do not desire to participate in the Government; they simply wish to stay a few years, gather up a few dollars, and return home to spend their accumulations. They have nothing in common with us, and they do not seek for anything but the chance to accumulate what will make them independent when they return home. It is hardly practicable, therefore, to claim for them the right they do not wish to exercise, and to set up on their behalf an equality to which they have no disposition to attain.

It is no interference with their natural rights to say to the Chinese Government, as our Government should do, "we have had more than enough of this immigration, and cannot permit its continuance." The prevalent immorality of these people, which no legislation is able to reach effectually, is a sufficient reason for their extinction; and we agree with the Chinese immigration companies in urging that those now here should have a speedy exit homewards. Their presence here is a constant danger to the communities in which they live, and leaving out of view, altogether, their influence in unsettling the values of labor, which is, in itself, a very grave problem, they cannot with their loose ideas of morality and propriety, be permitted to build up here a State within a State, a nation within a nation, in which their own conceptions of right and wrong shall have full sway. Better to check this evil in time, than allow it to get headway; and hence the proposition to put a stop to it by the exercise of the treaty making power is, in our judgment, not only wise and prudent, in itself, but justifiable upon the highest grounds of national duty.

The attempt to lug in human rights and the Declaration of Independence into this connection is simply childish. To the Chinese who are here, the naturalization laws are open whenever they choose to avail themselves of the chance to become citizens; and if they do *not* so choose, there is no sound reason for permitting them to remain. Every right to which any human being can lay claim is open to them; and if they refuse to accept the offer, by should they refuse to accept the offer, by should they be permitted to claim all the protection of citizenship without accepting any of its duties or burdens? No one has proposed to take away or withhold any right from them; and if they are excluded, henceforward, from the chance to encamp upon American soil, they will owe their exclusion to their incurable desire to build up a distinct Asiatic nation in the midst of a people who have no appreciation of Asiatic customs, and who have no desire to come in competition with Asiatic nastiness and the vices and degradation of heathenism.

STATE AND NATION.

A political homily appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, written before the Cincinnati nominations, and evidently inspired by the fears of the writer, which contended that there was no real difference in *principle* between the two parties, and that the only difference would consist in the character of the *men* presented by each for the two chief national offices. This is the favorite theory of all who cannot have their own way in politics; and now that *Harper's Weekly* has escaped from the nominations it feared, we suppose it will be able to discover some actual differences in principle between the two parties as well as in the character of their several candidates.

The fundamental difference between the two parties was stated in a very few words in the leading paragraph of the Cincinnati platform: "The United States of America is a *Nation*, not a *League*." That is the grand corner stone of the Republican party; and upon that foundation rests the whole superstructure of its organization. However its members may differ as to incidental questions, and however little difference there may be in the two parties, as to questions that come under the unquestioned and unquestionable powers of the Government, the difference here is wide, radical and irreconcilable; and this difference pervades the entire action of both parties, even upon questions which do not involve the issue of nationality.

The Democratic party does not believe that the United States is a nation, in the proper and usual sense of that term. It believes that the States are sovereign, and that the Federal Union of the States is but a league between them, with very limited powers, derived by concessions from the several States. That is the theory which JEFFERSON laid down for it, and that is the doctrine under which it has acted since his time. States rights have been set up as supreme, by States under Democratic rule, and a denial of national powers to the Federal Government has always been a favorite doctrine with the Simon-pure Democracy. The Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 constitute the creed of the party on that subject, and have controlled its action, sometimes actively but always effectively, from that day to this.

The first assertion of this doctrine in an ultra form, was made in 1832, when JOHN C. CALHOUN claimed for each of the States the right to nullify any action of the Federal Government not acceptable to it. The issue was made upon the tariff laws, and South Carolina undertook to nullify them by opening her ports to the importation of foreign goods. This was an extreme assertion of the Democratic doctrine, and it failed because the South had not then the pluck to stand up to a legitimate assertion of the Democratic creed; but nullification, although it failed ignominously, was a logical deduction from the Democratic resolutions of 1798 and from the Democratic doctrine of States Rights as against national supremacy.

The second exhibition of it was in 1861, when the Southern States claimed the right to secede from the Union. They based their claim to that right upon the sovereignty of the States. The Union was, to them, but a league, voluntarily entered into, which those who framed it could break. Mr. BUCHANAN, who was President until March 4, 1861, recognized this claim, and his Attorney General, Judge BLACK, enforced it by a legal opinion that the Federal Government had no power, under the Constitution, to coerce a State. BUCHANAN suffered the Southern States to go out, one by one, and on the fourth of March, 1861, delivered over to his successor but a fragment of the Union he had received, four years before. The Democratic doctrine of States Rights was thus a success for once, and Democracy found itself triumphant in the prostration of the Union and the disruption of the nation.

At this crisis the Republican party came into power with its doctrine that the States were a nation, not a mere voluntary league; that they were bound together by indissoluble national ties; that the nation had the power to protect and preserve itself; and that the assertion of the right of a State to secede from the Union was a crime against the nation. Upon that principle it warred against secession and restored the Union; and the doctrine upon which it accomplished that triumph remains as the distinctive principle of the party.

The Democratic party is not, now, asserting the States Rights doctrine in any extreme form; but its tendency is to direct legislation in that way hereafter to be made to put it in force, and it is ever ready to enforce the doctrine of nationality in any effective form. It becomes paralyzed when it confronts a national danger, and shrinks continually from any attempt to exercise a bold and decisive national authority. It still believes the States to be supreme; and while it would like to silence such men as TUCKER, who claim for the States the power to stop the United States mails, if they like, they quietly acquiesce in such an assertion of right as unquestionable Democratic doctrine.

The two parties, then, occupy opposite ground upon an idea that lies at the very foundation of National Government, and this difference pervades the entire life and molds the entire policy of each. The Republican party is, in fact, the only real *national* party of the two. It is the only party that can maintain the nation against any effort of the States to dismember it; no other party can enforce the power of the nation under the provisions of the Constitution, and no other party is committed to distinctive national principles. Whenever it is proposed to use the power of nation to regulate commerce between the States, or to protect the inviolability of the mails, or to regulate the currency, or to settle any other national question, the States Rights doctrine is brought in to weaken the joints in the Democratic harness, and suggest doubts and fears as to the powers of the Government. In all such cases the Republican party does not hesitate. It has no doubt as to the power of the Government; and it is therefore the only party to trust, because it has a strong fundamental principle under it, in which it has an all-sufficient faith. The Democratic party has no such faith, and that is the radical difference between the two.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Democratic House of Representatives says that there is no need of any flurry about the appropriations, and that GRANT'S threat to stop the Government, if the appropriation bills are not promptly passed, is totally unwarranted. The last of the appropriation bills, it says, will have passed the House by the 24th, and *the Senate will have five full days to act on them finally*, before the fiscal year expires. So that, if the appropriation bills fail, the Senate alone will be to blame!

It is certainly very kind in the House to allow the Senate so much time for the consideration of these important bills. The House has been in session, now, for seven months, and has not yet acted on all the appropriations; and having had so little time to mature them, it is preposterous in the Senate to cry out about the waste of time when they have five full days in which to act on the bills that have taken the House seven months to mature!

This is the first time in the history of the Government that the appropriation bills have been delayed until the close of the fiscal year, and the bungling that has caused this unwarrantable delay arises solely from the incapacity of the Democrats to govern. They have wasted the winter and the spring in a vain effort to unearth frauds, and the midsummer finds them with the appropriation bills undisposed of, and the Government brought to a stand-still for want of the means to carry it on.

The first business of any government is to provide the ways and the means for its continued existence; and any party, at all competent to carry it on, addresses itself to that task before it undertakes any other. But the Democratic party reverses all this. Its one purpose in Congress has been to find something to make political capital from, and it has devoted itself to that exclusively, leaving the business of the Government to take care of itself. It knows of no use for the Government other than that of contributing to Democratic success. Appropriation bills are very well, in their way, but they can afford to wait until the party is first served.

The President seems to be inclined to be of a different opinion. He cannot understand how a Government can be carried on without the money needed for its support; and he quietly hints that, if Congress does not appropriate the money, the Government will stop. This is an extreme remedy; but as the Democratic statesmen seem incapable of reason, they will probably learn only by the use of such an extreme measure. The fiscal year ends on June 30th; and if the Democratic House does not wake up to the necessity, before that, of providing the means for the year following, the machinery of the Government must stop.

The responsibility for this state of things must rest upon the Democratic House. It has, under the Constitution, the exclusive right to originate the appropriation bills; and if it holds them back until the close of the fiscal year, it alone must bear the blame of the delay. The Senate must have time to act upon these bills, intelligently, and the blame cannot be cast upon it for any delay in passing them.

ORGANIZATION AND VICTORY.

The opening campaign is sure to prove exciting; but the assurance of Victory is in Organization. That is the first and the most important business of a political struggle. Excitement comes in to enhance the work; but excitement without organization is like an infuriated army without a leader.

And the best time for organization is *now*. Do not put it off. Work done thus early is always well done, and there is no time like the first hours of a campaign for accomplishing the preliminary work of organization. What the cool hours of the morning are to a laborer the first hours of a political fight are to the politician.

The fight of 1876 is to be an approximation to that of 1860. It will be nearer a sectional fight than any we have had before or since the memorable LINCOLN campaign. The intrigues, the rascalities and the murderous purposes of the dominant race of the South have rendered it well nigh impossible to carry any but two or three of the Southern States for HAYES and WHEELER. South Carolina we count as certain, and we have a chance for North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana; but the reign of terror which the Democracy have instituted in all the Southern States has left the result too doubtful in all to warrant a certain dependence upon any of them. If a fair election is held in the South we shall carry a number of the Southern States; but a fair election is not to be looked for, and we may as well look the fact in the face that the only sure way to Republican success in November next is in carrying the Northern States for the Republican nominees.

The North has not provoked this sectional fight. It is the result of Democratic intrigue, and the way to defeat the sectional purposes of that party is to secure a Republican victory in November that will put an end to Democratic violence in the South, and render a fair election possible.

We must carry the Northern States if we are to carry HAYES into the Presidency, and the sure way of carrying them is by an early, systematic and effective organization. New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio can all be carried beyond doubt by active and incessant work, and every other State in the North will follow the four we have named, if they see the Republicans of those States engaged in a systematic effort to carry them. We can, in that way, create such a political force as will at once encourage the Southern colored voters to act, and alarm the Southern Democrats as to the legal consequences, as well as the possible political consequences, of their adoption of and persistence in the system of terror at the elections. Let it be known at the South that we have so organized our party in the North as to have organized victory as well, and we shall put an end to Southern terrorism and violence, henceforth and forever. In that way lies safety to the Republic, and in no other.

ABUSE OF PUBLIC MEN.

The present epoch is singularly prolific of scandal, both true and false, relative to our public men. The atmosphere of our National Capital, like the serene air of some tropical city, although brilliant, seems specially laden with this deadly miasma. No official, however exalted his station; no name, however sacred or venerable; no candidate for political preferment, however illustrious his services in the field or in the council of the nation; no reputation however insullied and hitherto unquestioned, appears to be safe from suspicion or actual reproach. It seems to be the irony of fate that the greatest of benefits is made the penalty for the honors and distinction now in every field of human effort. To all reflecting minds and all those who love their country and feel a patriotic pride in the success of Republican Government, this growing tendency towards an indiscriminate distrust and abuse of the more prominent men of our time, is a source of profound regret. In view of the suspicious temper which has been engendered by the fierce rivalries of modern politics and the bitterness of party warfare, we can afford to be too careful in probing evidence to accusations which involve the good name and fame of representative men. Every man, however humble his rank in life, or lofty his standing in the community, is clearly entitled to the protection of that charitable veil which the law throws around him, that he is to be deemed innocent until proven guilty. Doubtless much unintentional injustice has been done in many quarters, in the heat of a political canvass, in the disposition to accept and construe as true the ex parte rumors now hour affecting the reputation of those of previous good standing and high character. But no man conscious of rectitude and innocence need fear to boldly challenge a full and fair investigation and to await an ultimate vindication before an impartial tribunal. It is gratifying to know that already many of those assailed with similar charges of venality and corruption have promptly flung down the gauntlet of defiance, and upon trial have been honorably acquitted. It is but right, therefore, that popular judgment in all such cases should be suspended until the party accused has had a fair opportunity to be heard in his own defense. Let us, as patriots, confidently hope and believe that a like happy deliverance awaits those of whatever political party who have been thus unhappily made the objects of unmerited obloquy and undeserved suspicion.

WHAT HAS IT DONE?

The Democratic House has been in session now for seven months, and cannot see its way clear, yet, to the day of final adjournment. The hot sun of Washington is roasting the members alive; yet they linger on, and, but for the necessities of the Presidential canvass, would probably string out the long session until the short one begins.

And what has it done? It has impeached BELKNAP, and is afraid to try him, having already asked the Senate to postpone the trial until November; it has prosecuted a chase against BLINE, and come off second best, so far; it has discharged nearly all the officers with which it commenced business, on account of their unworthiness; and it has carried on a dozen of useless and resultless investigations, which began in fury and ended in smoke; and it has, generally, wasted the public time, to the total neglect of the public business. The appropriation bills still linger on its hands; and the prospect is that they will fall altogether through the obstinacy and folly of a House which thinks, or affects to think, that a million of dollars' work can be paid for with $50,000, and that the other hundred thousand is consequently saved.

It is impossible to point to any act on the part of the Democratic House that entitles it to any credit. The things it should have done have been left undone, and it has done exactly those things it should not have done. It has wasted seven months of time in a vain effort to discover something, and having failed, it has nothing left to do but to get out of the way as soon as practicable. All its promises have been broken; all its expectations have been thwarted; all its hopes have been blasted, and all its efforts to accomplish something have proved mockeries. The party has shown itself unworthy of trust, and the people stand ready to bury it out of sight.

SATURDAY'S issue of the *Neue Freie Presse*, of Chicago, contains a two-column letter of Colonel FRED. HECKER on the political situation, in which he strongly advocates the support of the Republican National ticket, and denounces the Democratic party as unworthy of success. No German-American citizen enjoys to a greater degree, or with greater desert, the confidence of his countrymen than Colonel HECKER. In peace and war, he has never hesitated a moment to stand up for everything that he believed to be right and true, and he never stops to reflect whether the consequences of his action may prove disastrous or otherwise to himself. When in 1848 the German people rose against the oppressive tyranny of their Government, FREDERICK HECKER sacrificed, without wavering, a splendid official position and a large fortune. He drew his sword and became the leader of Young Germany in the battles against the iron armies of Prussia. After the defeat of the German revolution he became a citizen of the United States, and a good citizen in peace and war. And, although he sacrificed everything, he has never asked of his countrymen or fellow-citizens any recognition of his services. Always ready to speak and act for the best interests of German society, always ready to risk all he possesses, even his life, if need be, for the Republic, he never, says the Chicago *Journal*, accepts a favor; hence the unbounded confidence of the Germans in HECKER. His letter will be read by thousands of German-Americans throughout the country, and will in many cases decide their votes in the pending campaign.

FROM all quarters of Maryland and Virginia come cheering notes of an abundant harvest of wheat and an excellent prospect for the corn crop. The wheat is now ripe for the reaper, and indeed has already been cut in many parts of Virginia. In Maryland there is little complaint of any injury to that cereal either from rust or the fly. The corn crop is also said to be vegetating in a manner indifferent to the cut-worm, the grub and similar enemies. Out West, in Southern Missouri and Illinois, the harvest began over a week ago, and the St. Louis *Republican* says the wheat fields in those sections are fully reaped without impediment from weather. The grain is said to be quite as good as last year, when it was above the average. The yellow harvest weave has reached as high up as the latitude of St. Louis, and reapers are busy in Illinois and Missouri and far out in Kansas saving the wheat. The weather is favorable for harvest work, and the supply of labor is generally sufficient for the purpose. In another week more all the wheat in Missouri, and nearly all in Illinois, will have been reaped and shocked, and it will be one of the largest and finest stocks ever gathered. Corn is nearly knee high in those two States, and it looks unusually thrifty and strong, and promises a good yield. Grass, too, is described as looking uncommonly well, and the hay crop will, if fully saved, be large. Altogether, the prospect of a year of cheap bread is as encouraging as could be wished.

EVERYBODY in the Eastern coal trade seems to feel as though he were in a frying pan with plenty of hot fuel beneath. The wholesale dealers find that the consumption is nothing like what it formerly was, in consequence of the lessened activity of manufacturers, a smaller consumption in steam navigation, and a more rigorous domestic economy. Retailers for the same reason find their business drying up. The transportation companies, too, are comparatively idle, with large surplus stocks accumulated in all the depots. There is also considerable distress in the mining regions, owing to the stoppage of work. The great coal combination seems to be slowly but surely coming to grief. The stock of the New Jersey Central, which has ten millions invested in coal lands, of uncertain value, is down from one hundred and eight a few months since, to seventy-six, with dividends suspended. The Delaware and Lackawanna has "got its foot in it" badly, and the Delaware and Hudson is no better off. The worst feature of the matter is that the losses in so many cases fall on innocent shoulders.

THE prosperity of Philadelphia is steadily on the increase. Building permits were issued for the five months ending June 1st at an average rate of about 420 per month, making a total of 2,124, equal to over 5,000 for the year. This is a marked increase over last year, in which 4,575 permits were issued, while that year shows an increase over the previous year of over 1,000, 1874 giving a total of 4,439, which is the minimum number since 1868. The increase is chiefly in dwellings, yet there are a good number of business houses, both stores and manufactories, and quite a large number of public edifices. The tables do not represent wooden structures, of which a very large proportion of the temporary buildings for the Exhibition are built, and hence the increase in numbers can all be set down to the account of permanent improvements, no matter whether built on account of the Exhibition or not. These facts point conclusively to a healthy growth and permanent increase in the population of that city.

A NEW YORK paper has been figuring out the dates at which Congress has adjourned in the years of Presidential elections, beginning with that in 1830. Here is the result of its inquiries:

In June.	In July.	In August.
1844.....June 17	1848.....July 21	1848.....Aug. 14
1850.....June 18	1864.....July 2	1852.....Aug. 31
1872.....June 10	1868.....July 27	1856.....Aug. 30
		Aug. 30

In March and April.	In May.	In July.
1704.....March 27	1820.....May 15	1832.....July 16
1808.....April 15	1824.....May 24	1836.....July 4
1816.....April 30	1828.....May 26	

These tables show that the longest sessions of Congress in years of Presidential elections belong to the exciting period of slavery agitation, and that the Democratic party has been much more disposed than its opponents to extend the day of adjournment to a late date.

THERE are not wanting indications that prices of most kinds of merchandise have reached a point where there will be but little, if any further decline. The Boston *Advertiser* makes a comparison of some of our leading articles of commerce with antiwar prices, which show results strongly in favor of this theory. The following are the figures:

PRICES IN MAY IN EACH YEAR.

	1860.	1876.
Wheat, flour, State.....bbl.	$ 5	$ 5 20
Corn meal.....bbl.	3 80	3 70
Wheat, prime white..bush.	1 65	1 80
Oats.....bush.	43	54
Corn.....bush.	52	64
Coal, anthracite.....ton	5 00	6 00
Cotton, middlind uplands..lb.	11¾	12¾
Leather, hemlock sole.....lb.	26	25
Mess pork.....bbl.	17 25	21 75
Mess beef.....bbl.	9 50	11 00
Lard.....lb.	11½	12¾
Sugar, refined white.....lb.	10¾	10¾
Wool, Ohio.....lb.	40	43
Iron, Scotch pig.....ton	24 50	32 50 Gold
	premium	and duty added.

When the decline in values has been permanently checked, the greatest danger will have been removed.

THE existing depression in trade, it appears, stretches around the world. The stagnation seems universal. It prevails in Asia and Australia, the same as in this country and Europe. The *Iron and Steel Association Bulletin* says:

"The Peninsular and Oriental line of steamers is the great line connecting Europe with the East, and in their recent report, the directors, like their brethren of the steamship service on the North Atlantic, mention the slackness of trade as greatly curtailing their receipts, and compelling the cutting down of expenses by a large percentage. The financial revulsion, which began three years ago, is thus sweeping around the world. There is not a merchant receiving Indian or Australian correspondence who does not hear the same gloomy announcements as are current at home. The curtailment of expenditure is so great that it affects all branches of trade: whilst one kind of business is so intimately interlocked with another that depression diffuses through all, reaching to the most distant portions of the globe."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Horatio Seymour is not dead, but sleepeth.

"Wine is a babbler," yet a favorite brand of it is Mumm.

They haven't told us the size of Mrs. Hayes' feet, yet.

Huxley is coming in August, and will lecture three times.

Indiana has a town called "Tell City." It's a gossippy place.

In San Francisco the leprosy among the Chinee adds fuel to the anti-Coolie excitement.

Delaware peach growers already promise New York about 3,000,000 baskets this season.

The Republican party will be twenty-one years old next fall. That is to say, it will then attain its majority.

Edouds Pierrepont is our Minister to England, and Prerepont Edwards is British Consul at New York.

The Presidential straw fiend only awaits the St. Louis nominations to begin his work upon the railroad trains.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has written a hymn of welcome to all nations, to be given at Philadelphia, July 4th.

Two hundred and fifty women will be graduated as telegraph operators this week from Cooper Insitute, New York.

The wheat yield in Wisconsin is likely to be larger than it has been since 1872. Oats and barley also promise very well in that State.

The latest thing out is a Centennial eagle fan. By a pressure on the handle, the outstretched wings of the bird are made to flip and flop.

Governor Hayes has a cousin in Milwaukee who is a cabinet-maker. In March next, President Hayes will also be a cabinet-maker.

The primary elections for a President of the Mexican Republic took place yesterday, and the final elections will be held on the 9th of July.

Remember the children. They will never see another Centennial, and you can afford to give them plenty of spare change for current expenses.

Nine distinct tribes of Indians, in Indian Territory, have had Sunday schools organized among them during the past year by one zealous missionary.

The sudden water rise in the Sault Sainte Marie Canal, which so astonished the natives, was caused by the movement of a great wave generated by the passage of a tornado.

A pillar of coal is being erected in the center of the Centennial Government building. It is already about fifty feet in height, and will be continued to the apex of the building.

Captain Eads, the jetty engineer, has terrified New Orleans contractors. His new channel for the Mississippi is a success, and their dredges will soon be left several miles out in the country by the changing stream.

There seems to be a surplus of ministers. The Methodists lately refused to receive candidates, on the ground, as a worldly man would say, that the market is overstocked already and the article is a drug.

THE FOLKS WHO LIVE IN THIS WORLD AND IRELAND.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LEIPZIG, SAXONY, June 18, 1876.

The further I get on in life's journey, the more I feel that it is like my first walk in Philadelphia, when the block of houses we passed this minute invariably jumped up the moment our backs were turned, dodged around by some back way, and planted themselves right beside our path, so that we must pass it again until I gave up in despair of ever being able to leave those houses behind, and went back to our lodgings without having seen any part of the city but that one block. So it is with the folks one meets in this breathing world. I got acquainted with them first in Pittsburgh, and went out West thinking I had left them, but lo! and behold! they were all there before me! The good, bad and indifferent; the pious and profane; the generous and the niggardly; the considerate and the selfish; the homely beautiful and the beautiful deformed; the kind and the unkind; the just and the unjust; and each one acted over again the part they had acted in the land of Penn, varying the action only enough to suit the occasion.

Wherever I have been since, I have met and left them without surprise, until I came aboard ship when I was astonished to find they were all coming to Europe. Many of them it was pleasant to meet again, although they did not seem to remember that we had ever met before, and made no attempt to recall the acquaintance. If they had formerly passed me without recognition, so let it be. I could be glad all the same; but it was no subject for rejoicing to find that we had quite a delegation of human geese who had gabbled, and gabbled, and gabbled at every lecture or concert I had ever attended; the small-headed, long-billed bipeds who had spoiled some of Philipps' finest sentences and Parepa's purest notes, who had invaded the solemnity of death beds, broken the rest on which lives seemed to depend; jarred the nerves wrung by grief, driven children into paroxysms of resentment, and set strong men's teeth to endurance! Those creatures who gabble at the altar, or the tea table, over a childish gambol or an open grave, with just the same tone and manner, and the same sense of their own superior importance!

Well, of course, we had no lack of "*conversation*," for no matter how many geese there are in a flock, they will all gabble at once, and any one can compel an answer even from a pig. Try to find out what the waves are saying, and if your ears deceive you not, they are all gabbling! The winds come to your ears laden with gabble, and old Boreas tells his story to a bewildering accompaniment of gabble! Well, it is something new and pleasant under my sun to be in a land where I must receive and communicate ideas by dumb show! For a time, at least, I have found a refuge from the geese!

But on our ship we had another passenger whom I should gladly have left at home, and this is the American gentlemen who had a mission for taking care of all lost children to the memory of Pompeii and Egypt, rolled into one, would scarcely outweigh him in a just balance of nuisances. He is so thoroughly good, so superlatively and unmistakably good, that he is good and unconscious of his own goodness! He is so humble and unpretending, and so unalterably set against the use of any means to serve does really need his services, and that nothing but generosity can move her to decline them, he is so certain of the correctness of his calling, and knows so well that his mother, and sister and wife would exact of him, if either were present to direct, that any woman whom he thinks they would like him to serve might as well try to convince a whole battalion of old Turks that she would go to heaven and see the Prophet, as him, that he could get her own shawl, and stray around her own shoulders, or would prefer doing either herself, to having any one do it for her.

Most good, kind man on land, and a few hours of patience will bring deliverance; but on board a ship! Well, the case is simply hopeless. Let him there find a woman as wrinkled and gray, and no larger or stronger than I. Let him think he knows something good about her, and that the world owes her more than it is ever likely to pay, and he instantly sets about her debt. Then woe betide her! She had better have been taken prisoner by a pair of policemen, who have no look-up to put her in and are responsible for her safe keeping! He will stand patiently